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(54) Title: IKK3 KINASE (57) Abstract This invention relates to an IKK kinase protein, IKK3, nucleotides coding for it, vectors and host cells containing the same and methods for screening for modulators of said IKK3 protein for treatment of conditions involving inflammation.		

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DESCRIPTION

IKK3 KINASE

Technical Field

5 This invention relates to a novel IKK kinase protein, IKK3, nucleotides coding for it, vectors and host cells containing the same and methods for screening for modulators of said IKK3 protein for treatment of conditions involving inflammation.

10 Background Art

The transcription factor NF- κ B controls the activation of various genes in response to pathogens and pro-inflammatory cytokines. Thus, for example, NF- κ B is activated by various kinds of stimulation including tumour necrosis factor alfa (TNF alfa) and interleukin -1 (IL-1), bacterial LPS, viral infection, antigen
15 receptor cross-linking of T and B cells, calcium ionophores, phorbol esters, UV radiation and free radicals (for reviews, see Varma et al., 1995, Genes Dev., 9, 2723-2735; Baueurerle and Baltimore, 1996, Cell, 87, 13-20), (see Figure 2). NF- κ B in turn controls the activation of various genes in response to these stimuli. Activation of these various genes in turn may result in the production of
20 cytokines, chemokines, leukocyte adhesion molecules, hematopoietic growth factors and may also effect development and cell death as well as cell survival (see Figure 1). Specifically, the transcription factor NF- κ B controls the activation of various genes in response to pathogens and pro-inflammatory cytokines. The NF- κ B activity is regulated through interaction with specific
25 inhibitors, I κ Bs. Upon cell stimulation, the I κ Bs are rapidly phosphorylated and then undergo ubiquitin-mediated proteolysis, resulting in the release of active NF- κ B (Baldwin, 1996, Annu. Rev. Immunol., 14, 649-681; Baueurerle and Baltimore, 1996, Cell, 87, 13-20), (see Figure 2). It has been reported that the 700 kDa complex specifically phosphorylated I κ B α at S32 and S36 (Chen et al.,
30 1996, Cell, 84, 853-862).

Several groups found that two kinases termed IKK1 and IKK2 (also known as IKK α and IKK β), were the subunits of the kinase complex. The groups showed that the IKKs immunoprecipitates, derived from the TNF α or IL-1 stimulated
35 cells are able to phosphorylate I κ B in vitro. In addition to these observations,

two groups reported that IKK1 and IKK2 purified from insect cells are able to phosphorylate I κ B in vitro. These results suggested that IKK directly phosphorylates I κ Bs. The over expression of anti-sense IKK1, kinase-inactive IKK1 or IKK2 resulted in the inhibition of NF- κ B activation mediated by TNF α and IL-1. These results suggest that IKKs are critical kinases in the NF- κ B activation pathway (May and Ghosh, 1998, Immunol. Today 19, 80-88; Stancovski and Baltimore, 1997, Cell, 91, 299-302). It has, however, not been understood how upstream signals are transmitted to the kinase complex, or whether different kinase complexes might exist to phosphorylate distinct I κ Bs.

NEMO (NF- κ B essential modifier) and IKK γ (human homologue of the mouse NEMO) were isolated from purified IKK complex, and the inhibition of NEMO/IKK γ gene expression impaired the cytokine induced NF- κ B activation via IKK1 and IKK2. In NEMO deficient cells, smaller complexes of Mr 3,000-4,000 are formed, though the normal complex is Mr 7,000-9,000, suggesting that NEMO/IKK γ physically link I κ B kinase to upstream activators (Scheidereit, Nature, 1998, 395, 225-226).

The IKK-complex-associated protein (IKAP) was isolated from the IKK complexes. IKAP binds to I κ B kinases and NIK and the complex, containing three kinases, leads to the maximum phosphorylation of I κ B as compared to the complex containing one or two kinases. Accordingly, IKAP may act as scaffold proteins that link NIK or other molecules to IKK1 and IKK2 (Scheidereit, Nature, 1998, 395, 225-226). Accumulating evidence suggests that the IKK complex consists of several essential molecules, however, the molecular mechanisms that control the signalling complex were not well understood. Therefore, further association molecules were needed to complete the picture.

KIAA0151 was originally isolated from the KG-1 cDNA library (Nagase et al., 1995, DNA Res, 2, 167-174). KIAA0151 was identified as a potential Ser/Thr kinase, however, the importance of the molecule was not recognised. We have now found that KIAA0151 is similar to IKK1 and IKK2 using a computer homology analysis. KIAA0151, renamed IKK3, has a 21% homology with IKK1 and 23% with IKK2. IKK3 was able to phosphorylate I κ B family proteins and directly phosphorylate I κ B in vitro. The over expression of IKK3 leads to the

activation of various inflammatory genes, such as IL-8, IL-6 and RANTES. These genes contain the NF-kB site in the gene regulation region. We know that IKK3 has an effect on IL-8 expression in Hela cells and also that IKK3 phosphorylates NF-kB. Moreover, it is known that the NF-kB site has an important role in IL-8 regulation. Our results suggest a correlation between IKK3 and the NF-kB site of the IL-8 promoter that has previously been identified as an endogenous NF-kB binding site, further suggesting that IKK3 plays an important role in controlling the NF-kB site of the IL-8 promoter. Specifically we have shown that IKK3 trans-activates the IL-8 gene via the NF-kB binding to a site in the IL-8 promoter. These results lead to the conclusion that IKK3 is an important regulator of IL-8 gene regulation and thus activates genes that are important for the inflammatory diseases (see Table 1 below).

Table 1
Differences between IKK1, 2 and IKK3

	IKK1, 2 (also known as IKK α , β)	IKK3
Expression (mRNA)	Constitutive	Inducible by IL-1 and TNF- α
Source for in vitro phosphorylation	Mammalian and Insect cells	Mammalian and Bacterial cells
Spectrum	Unknown	IL-8, IL-6 and RANTES
Substrate Selectively	IkB α > IkB β	IkB ϵ IkB β > IkB α
Enzymatic activity	Need for IL-1 or TNF α stimulation	No need for stimulation

Using a computer homology analysis, we have now found that KIAA0151 is similar to IKK1 and IKK2. Importantly, recent experimental evidence has shown that IKK3 specifically controls various inflammatory genes, such as IL-8, IL-6 and RANTES. Moreover, IKK3 has been shown to phosphorylate various IkBs and directly phosphorylate TRIP9 (human IkB β). IKK3 has therefore been shown to have a specific role in the control of inflammation.

Disclosure of Invention

Accordingly this invention provides a novel kinase protein, IKK3.

Nucleotide sequence analysis of IKK3 reveals a 2148 bp open reading frame which encodes 716 amino acid protein (Figure 3). This deduced protein sequence shares many of the characteristics of IKK1 and IKK2. (see Figure 5).

One aspect of the invention therefore provides an isolated IKK3 kinase protein or a variant thereof. The amino acid sequence of this isolated IKK3 kinase protein is shown in Figure 3.

Included within the invention are variants of the IKK3 kinase protein. Such variants include fragments, analogues, derivatives and splice variants. The term "variant" refers to a protein or part of a protein which retains substantially the same biological function or activity as IKK3.

Fragments can include a part of IKK3 which retains sufficient identity of the original protein to be effective for example in a screen. Such fragments may be probes such as the ones described hereinafter for the identification of the full length protein. Fragments may be fused to other amino acids or proteins or may be comprised within a larger protein. Such a fragment may be comprised within a precursor protein designed for expression in a host. Therefore, in one aspect the term fragment means a portion or portions of a fusion protein or polypeptide derived from IKK3.

Fragments also include portions of IKK3 characterised by structural or functional attributes of the protein. These may have similar or improved chemical or biological activity or reduced side-effect activity. For example, fragments may comprise an alpha, alpha-helix or alpha-helix-forming region, beta sheet and beta-sheet-forming region, turn and turn-forming regions, coil and coil-forming regions, hydrophilic regions, hydrophobic regions, amphipathic regions (alpha or beta), flexible regions, surface-forming regions, substrate binding regions and regions of high antigenic index.

Fragments or portions may be used for producing the corresponding full length protein by peptide synthesis.

Derivatives include naturally occurring allelic variants. An allelic variant is an alternate form of a protein sequence which may have a substitution, deletion or addition of one or more amino acids, which does not substantially alter the function of the protein. Derivatives can also be non-naturally occurring proteins or fragments in which a number of amino acids have been substituted, deleted or added. Proteins or fragments which have at least 70% identity to IKK3 are encompassed within the invention. Preferably, the identity is at least 80%, more preferably at least 90% and still more preferably at least or greater than 95% identity for example 97%, 98% or even 99% identity to IKK3.

Analogues include but are not limited to precursor proteins which can be activated by cleavage of the precursor portion to produce an active mature protein or a fusion with a compound such as polyethylene glycol or a leader/secretory to aid purification.

A splice variant is a protein product of the same gene, generated by alternative splicing of mRNA, that contains additions or deletions within the coding region (Lewin N (1995) Genes V Oxford University Press, Oxford, England). The present invention covers splice variants of the IKK3 kinase protein that occur naturally and which may play a role in the control of inflammation.

The protein or variant of the present invention may be a recombinant protein, a natural protein or a synthetic protein, preferably a recombinant protein.

A further aspect of the invention provides an isolated and/or purified nucleotide sequence which encodes a mammalian IKK3 protein as described above, or a variant thereof. Also included within the invention are anti-sense nucleotides or complementary strands.

Preferably, the nucleotide sequence encodes a rat or human IKK3 protein. The nucleotide sequence preferably comprises the sequence of the coding portion of the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 4.

A nucleotide sequence encoding an IKK3 protein of the present invention may be obtained from a cDNA or a genomic library derived from the human fetus Marathon-Ready cDNA (Clonetech).

5 The nucleotide sequence may be isolated from a mammalian cell (preferably a human cell), by screening with a probe derived from the rat, murine or human IKK3 sequence, or by other methodologies known in the art such as preliminary chain reaction (PCR) for example on genomic DNA with appropriate oligonucleotide primers derived from or designed based on rat or human IKK3
10 sequence and/or relatively conserved regions of known IKK3 proteins. A bacterial artificial chromosome library can be generated using rat or human DNA for the purposes of screening.

The nucleotide sequence of the present invention may be in form of RNA or in
15 the form of DNA, which DNA includes cDNA, genomic DNA and synthetic DNA. The DNA may be double-stranded or single-stranded, and if single-stranded may be the coding strand or non-coding (anti-sense) strand. The coding sequence which encodes the IKK3 protein or variant thereof may be identical to the coding sequence set forth in Figure 4, or maybe a different coding sequence
20 which as a result of the redundancy or degeneracy of the genetic code, encodes the same protein as the sequences set forth therein.

A nucleotide sequence which encodes an IKK protein may include:

25 a coding sequence for the full length protein or any variant thereof;
a coding sequence for the full length protein or any variant thereof, and
additional coding sequence such as a leader or secretory sequence or a pro-
protein sequence: a coding sequence for the full length protein or any variant
thereof (and optionally additional coding sequence) and non-coding sequences,
30 such as introns or non-coding sequences 5' and/or 3' of the coding sequence for the full length protein. The invention also provides nucleotide variants, analogues, derivatives and fragments which encode IKK3. Nucleotides are included which preferably have at least 70% identity over the entire length to IKK3. More preferred are those sequences which have at least 80% identity
35 over their entire length to IKK3. Even more preferred are polynucleotides which

demonstrate at least 90% for example 95%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity over their entire length to IKK3.

5 The present invention also relates to nucleotide probes constructed from the nucleotide sequence of an IKK protein or variant thereof. Such probes could be utilised to screen a cDNA or genomic library to isolate a nucleotide sequence encoding an IKK3 protein. The nucleotide probes can include portions of the nucleotide sequence of the IKK3 protein or variant thereof useful for hybridising with mRNA or DNA in assays to detect expression of the IKK3 protein or
10 localised its presence on a chromosome using for example fluorescence in situ hybridisation (FISH).

The nucleotide sequences of the invention may also have the coding sequence fused in frame to a marker sequence which allows for purification of the protein
15 of the present invention such as hexa-histadine tag or hemagglutinin (HA) tag, Myc-tag, T7-tag, double MYC-tag, double HA-tag and double T7-tag expression vectors or allows determination in screening assays of effective blockage of IKK3 or it's modulation.

20 Nucleotide molecules which hybridise to IKK3 or to complementary nucleotides thereto also form part of the invention. Hybridisation is preferably under stringent hybridisation conditions. One example of stringent hybridisation conditions which is sometimes used is where attempted hybridisation is carried out at a temperature of from about 35°C to about 65°C using a salt solution
25 which is about 0.9 mol. However, the skilled person will be able to vary such conditions as appropriate in order to take into account variables such as probe length, base composition, type of ions present etc. The nucleotide sequence of the present invention may be employed for producing the IKK3 protein or variant thereof by recombinant techniques. Thus, for example the nucleotide sequence
30 may be included in any one of a variety of expression vehicles or cloning vehicles, in particular vectors or plasmids for expressing a protein, such vectors include chromosomal, non-chromosomal and synthetic DNA sequences. Examples of suitable vectors include derivatives of bacterial plasmids; phage DNA; yeast plasmids; vectors derived from combinations of plasmids and phage

DNA and viral DNA. However, any other plasmid or vector may be used as long as it is replicable and viable in the host.

5 More particularly, the present invention also provides recombinant constructs comprising one or more of the nucleotide sequences as described above. The constructs comprise an expression vector, such as a plasmid or viral vector into which a sequence of the invention has been inserted, in a forward or reverse orientation. In a preferred aspect of this embodiment the construct further comprises one or more regulatory sequences to direct messenger mRNA
10 synthesis, including, for example a promoter operably linked to the sequence. Suitable promoters include: CMV, LTR, or SV40 promoter and other promoters known to control expression of genes in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells or their viruses. The expression vector may contain an enhancer and a ribosome binding site for translation initiation and transcription terminator.

15 Large numbers of suitable vectors and promoters/enhancers, will be known to those of skill in the art, but any plasmid or vector, promoter/enhancer may be used as long as it is replicable and functional in the host.

20 Appropriate cloning and expression vectors for use with prokaryotic and eukaryotic hosts include mammalian expression vectors, insect expression vectors, yeast expression vectors, bacterial expression vectors and viral expression vectors and are described in Sambrook *et al*, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd Edition, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, (1989). The vector
25 may also include appropriate sequences for selection and/or amplification of expression. For this the vector will comprise one or more phenotypic selectable/amplifiable markers, such markers are also well known to those skilled in the art.

30 In a further embodiment, the present invention provides host cells capable of expressing a nucleotide sequence of the invention, the host cell can be, for example, a higher eukaryotic cell, such as mammalian cell or a lower eukaryotic cell, such as a yeast cell or a prokaryotic cell such as a bacterial cell. Suitable prokaryotic hosts for transformation include *E-coli*. Other examples

include viral expression vectors, insect expression systems and yeast expression systems.

5 Cell-free translation systems can also be employed to produce such proteins using RNAs derived from the DNA constructs of the present invention.

10 The IKK3 protein is recovered and purified from recombinant cell cultures by methods known in the art, including ammonium sulfate or ethanol precipitation, acid extraction, and ion or cation exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography and lecithin chromatography. Protein refolding steps may be used, as necessary, in completing configuration of the mature protein. Finally high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) can be employed for final purification steps.

15 The proteins and nucleotide sequences of the present invention are preferably provided in an isolated form. The term "isolated" means that the material is removed from its original environment e.g. the naturally-occurring nucleotide sequence or protein present in a living animal is not isolated, but the same nucleotide sequence or protein, separated from some or all of the materials it
20 co-exists within the natural system, is isolated. Such nucleotide sequence could be part of a vector and/or such nucleotide sequence or protein could be part of a composition, and still be isolated in that such vector or composition is not part of its natural environment. The proteins and nucleotide sequences of the present invention are also preferably provided in purified form, and preferably
25 are purified to at least 50% purity, more preferably about 75% purity, most preferably 90% purity or greater such as 95%, 98% pure.

The present invention also provides antibodies specific for the IKK3 protein. The term antibody as used herein includes all immunoglobulins and fragments
30 thereof which contain recognition sites for antigenic determinants of proteins of the present invention. The antibodies of the present invention may be polyclonal or preferably monoclonal, may be intact antibody molecules or fragments containing the active binding region of the antibody, e.g. Fab or (Fab)₂. The present invention also includes chimaeric, single chain and
35 humanised antibodies and fusions with non-immunoglobulin molecules. Various

procedures known in the art may be used for the production of such antibodies and fragments.

5 The proteins, their variants especially fragments, derivatives, or analogues thereof, or cells expressing them can be used as an immunogen to produce antibodies thereto. Antibodies generated against the IKK3 protein can be obtained by direct injection of the polypeptide into an animal, preferably a non-human. The antibody so obtained will then bind the protein itself. In this manner, even a sequence encoding only a fragment of the protein can then be
10 used to generate antibodies binding the whole native protein. Such antibodies can be used to locate the protein in tissue expressing that protein.

The antibodies of the present invention may also be of interest in purifying an IKK3 protein and accordingly there is provided a method of purifying an IKK3
15 protein or any portion thereof which method comprises the use of an antibody of the present invention.

The present invention also provides methods of identifying modulators of the IKK3 protein. Screens can be established for IKK3 enabling large numbers of
20 compounds to be studied. High throughput screens may be based on ¹⁴C guanidine flux assays and fluorescence based assays as described in more detail below. Secondary screens may involve electrophysiological assays utilising patch clamp technology or two electrode voltage clamps to identify small molecules, antibodies, peptides, proteins or other types of compounds
25 that inhibit, block, or otherwise interact with the IKK3 protein. Tertiary screens may involve the study of the modulators in well characterised rat and mouse models of inflammation. These models of inflammation include, but are not restricted to inflammatory models (murine) atopic dermatitis models (murine and rat), repeated-induced type dermatitis model (murine) and allergic asthma
30 models (murine and guinea pig). For example, screens may be set up based on an in vitro phosphorylation system using bacterially expressed IKK3 proteins (see Example 5 and Figure 12). This system may be used to screen for modulators of the IKK3 kinase activity and then subsequently testing the effect of potential modulators of IKK3 on gene expression, specifically the expression of IL-8, IL-6
35 and RANTES using cell based assay systems. Finally the efficacy of these

modulators in relation to inflammatory or allergic diseases may be tested on models of inflammation.

5 The invention therefore provides a method of assaying for a modulator comprising contacting a test compound with the IKK3 protein and detecting the activity or inactivity of the IKK3 protein. Preferably, the methods of identifying modulators or screening assays employed transformed host cells that express the IKK3 protein. Typically, such assays will detect changes in the activity of the IKK3 protein to the test compound, thus identifying modulators of the IKK3
10 protein.

In general, a test compound is added to the assay and its effect on IKK3 is determined or the test compound's ability to competitively bind to the IKK3 is assessed. Test compounds having the desired effect on the IKK3 protein are
15 then selected.

IL-8, IL-6 and RANTES are involved in diseases involving inflammation and allergies. Specifically, asthma, atopic dermatitis, arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, LPS - induced contact dermatitis,
20 glomerulonephritis, gout and other inflammation-related diseases.

The invention therefore provides a modulator of a protein or a variant thereof as described above identifiable by a method described above for use in therapy. The invention further provides use of a modulator of an IKK3 protein optionally
25 identifiable by a method described above for the manufacture of an anti-inflammatory medicament. Moreover the invention provides a method of treatment which comprises administering to a patient an effective amount of a modulator of a protein as described above. More specifically, the invention provides a method of treating diseases related to inflammation, such as asthma,
30 atopic dermatitis, arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, LPS - induced contact dermatitis, glomerulonephritis and gout.

Complementary or anti-sense strands of the nucleotide sequences as herein above defined can be used in gene therapy. For example, the cDNA sequence
35 of fragments thereof could be used in gene therapy strategies to down regulate

the IKK3 protein. Anti-sense technology can be used to control gene expression through triple-helix formation of anti-sense DNA or RNA, both of which methods are based on binding of a nucleotide sequence to DNA or RNA.

5 A DNA oligonucleotide is designed to be complementary to a region of the gene involved in transcription thereby preventing transcription and the product of the sodium channel. The anti-sense RNA oligonucleotide hybridises to the messenger RNA *in vivo* and blocks translation of the messenger RNA into the IKK3 protein.

10

The regulatory regions controlling expression of the IKK3 protein could be used in gene therapy to control expression of a therapeutic construct in cells expressing the IKK3 protein.

15

Brief Description of Drawings:

Figure 1

Outside factors stimulating expression of NF-kB as well as the effect of NF-kB on various biological events.

5

Figure 2

Regulation of NF-kB activity.

Figure 3

10 Predicted amino acid sequence of IKK3:

The potential kinase domain (KD) and helix-loop-helix (HLH) are boxed. The potential leucine zipper is underlined. Asterisk and dots indicate identical and similar amino acids, respectively. Numbers in the right hand column indicate position of the amino acids.

15

Figure 4

Nucleotide sequence of IKK3:

Numbers in left hand column indicate position of nucleic acid.

20

Figure 5

Schematic representation of IKK alpha, beta and IKK3

(KD = kinase domain; LZ = leucine zipper, HLH = helix-loop-helix). IKK3 is 21% identical to IKK1 and 23% identical to IKK2 at the amino acid level. IKK1 has a 52% identity to IKK2 at the amino acid level.

25

Figure 6

Northern blot analysis:

Inducible expression of IKK3.

30

Figure 7

a. In vitro phosphorylation of Ikb proteins by IKK3.

b. In vitro phosphorylation of Ikb mutant proteins by IKK3.

35

Figure 8

In vitro phosphorylation of TRIP9 by IKK3 mutants.

a. Schematic representation of IKK3 mutant proteins.

b. IKK3 mutant proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE, stained with Coomassie
blue and analyzed by autoradiography.

Figure 9

IKK3 directly phosphorylates TRIP9.

Figure 10

IKK3 mediates the expression of various chemokines and cytokines

Figure 11

IKK3 mediates the expression of IL-8 RNA.

Figure 12 A brief outline of an in vitro phosphorylation assay (I κ B)

The double T7-tagged IKK3 expression vector (DT7-IKK3) or the double T7-tagged control vector (Mock) is transfected into Hela cells. The cell lysates are used for the in vitro phosphorylation assay. The tagged proteins are immunoprecipitated with anti-T7 antibody (Novogen), mixed with GST-I κ Bs and [γ -32]ATP. The mixtures are separated by SDS-PAGE and analyzed by autoradiography. The immunoprecipitate of DT7-IKK3 is able to phosphorylate I κ Bs.

Figure 13 A brief outline of an in vitro phosphorylation assay (TRIP9)

The GST-IKK3 protein was expressed in E. Coli, and the protein was affinity purified by the GST column, and used for the in vitro phosphorylation assay. The GST-IKK3 was incubated with [γ -32]ATP and GST, GST-I κ B β (TRIP9) or GST-I κ B β or GST-I κ B β (TRIP9) mutant. The protein mixture was separated by SDS-PAGE and analyzed by autoradiography. Result shows that the GST-IKK3 directly phosphorylates GST-I κ B β (TRIP9), but not GST and GST-I κ B β mutant.

Figure 14 IKK3 regulates the NF- κ B site of IL-8

IKK3 controls an essential step in the NF- κ B signalling pathway. Hela cells

were transiently transfected with the IL-8 or the IL-8 mutant luciferase reporter gene plasmid, and the expression vector encoding double T7-tagged IKK3 (IKK3), or with a vector control (Mock). Luciferase activities were determined and normalized on the basis of β -galactosidase expression from cotransfected
5 pact- β -Gal.

Figure 15 Northern blot analysis

The human tissue filter for the northern blot (gene hunter, TOYOBO) was probed with the IKK3 specific primers.
10

Figure 16 Antibody against IKK3 effect on the kinase activity of IKK3.

A. The bacterially expressed GST-IKK3 were incubated with the bacterially expressed GST-TRIP9 (IkB β), -TRIP9/AA, antibody and [γ -³²P]ATP for 30 min at 30 °C. Proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE, stained with Coomassie blue and analyzed by autoradiography.
15

B. IKK3 antibody activate the IKK3 kinase activity. The amount of GST-TRIP9 phosphoprotein was counted by Image analyzer (Fuji Film).
20

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

Table 2. Primers used

	G7-5 5'-TCCTGATTCTGCAGCTCTG-3'
	G7-3 5'-AACTTCTCCACAACCCTCTG-3'
5	G85 5'-CCCCCGCGGCCGCCACCATGCAGAGCACAGCCAATTACCTGTGG-3'
	G86 5'-CCCCCGCGGCCGCCCTCAGACATCAGGAGGTGCTGGGACTCTATT-3'
	G87 5'-CCCCCGCGGCCGCCATGGAGCGGCCCCCGGGGCTGCGGCCGGGC-3'
	G88 5'-CCCCCGCGGCCGCCCTCATTCTGTTAACCAACTCCAATCAAGATT-3'
	G89 5'-CCCCCGCGGCCGCCATGAGCTGGTCACCTTCCCTGACAACGCAG-3'
10	G90 5'-CCCCCGCGGCCGCCCTCATGAGGCCTGCTCCAGGCAGCTGTGCTC-3'
	G91 5'-CCCCCGCGGCCGCCATGTTCCAGGCGGCCGAGCGCCCCCAGGAG-3'
	G138 5'-CCCCCGCGGCCGCCCTCAGAGGCGGATCTCCTGCAGCTCCTTGAC-3'
	G93 5'-CCCCCGCGGCCGCCATGGCCGGGGTCGCGTGCTTGGGGAAACT-3'
	G147 5'-CCCCCGCGGCCGCCCTCACAGCTCTGGGCCAAGCTCTGCGCCCAG-3'
15	G97 5'-CCCCCGCGGCCGCCATGGCTGGGGTCGCGTGCTTGGGAAAAGCT-3'
	G148 5'-CCCCCGCGGCCGCCCTCACAGCCCCGGGCCAACTCCGCGCCCCAA-3'
	G150 5'-CCCCCGCGGCCGCCATGTGCGAGGCGCGGAAGGGGCGGACGAG-3'
	G149 5'-CCCCCGCGGCCGCCCTCACAGCGCCCCACGTGGGGGAGTGGCAG-3'
20	
	G124 5'-GAGCTGGTTGCTGTGATGGTCTTCAACACTACC-3'
	G125 5'-GGTAGTGTTGAAGACCATCACAGCAACCAGCTC-3'
	G126 5'-AGTGGGAGCCTGCTGGCTGTRGCTGGAGGCTCCTGAGAATGCCTTT-3'
	G127 5'-AAAGCATTCTCAGGAGCCTCCAGCACAGCCAGCAGGCTCCCACT-3'
25	G130 5'-GAGCTGGATGATGATGCGAAGTTCGTGCGGTCTATGGGACTGAG-3'
	G131 5'-CTCAGTCCCATAGACCGCGACGAATTTCGATCATCATCCAGCTC-3'
	G128 5'-AGTGGGAGCCTGCTGGAGGTGCTGGAGGAGCCTGAGAATGCCTTT-3'
	G129 5'-AAAGGCATTCTCAGGCTCCTCCAGCACCTCCAGCAGGCTCCCACT-3'
	G132 5'-GATGAGAAGTTCGTGAGGTCTATGGGACTGAG-3'
30	G133 5'-CTCAGTCCCATAGACCTCGACGAATTCTCATC-3'
	G136 5'-GACGACCGCCACGACGCCGGCCTGGACGCCATGAAAGACGAGGAG-3'
	G137 5'-CTCCTCGTCTTTCATGGCGTCCAGGCCGGCGTCTGCGGGTCGTC-3'
	G178 5'-GATGAATGGTGCGACGCCGGCCTGGGCGCTCTAGGTCCCGACGCA-3'
35	G171 5'-TGCCTCGGGACCTAGAGCGCCAGGCCGGCGTCGCACCATTTCATC-3'

G172 5'-GATGAATGGTGCACGCCGCTGGGCGCCCTGGGTCCGGACGCA-3'
G173 5'-TGCGTCCGGACCCAGGGCGCCCAGGCCGGCGTCGCACCATTCATC-3'
G174 5'-GAGAGCCAGTACCACGCTGGCATTGAGGCTCTGCGCTCTCTGCGC-3'
G175 5'-GCGCAGAGAGCGCAGAGCCTCAATGCCAGCGTCGTACTGGCTCTC-3'
5 G176 5'-GGGGAGCGGGCTGATGCCACCTATGGCGCCTCCTCGCTCACCTAC-3'
G177 5'-GTAGGTGAGCGAGGAGGCGCCATAGGTGGCATCAGCCCCTCCCC-3'

Example 1 Materials and methods

Cells and transfection

10 Hela cells were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) with 10% fetal calf serum. DNA transfection into cells was done by DOSPER transfection according to the manufacture's instructions.

Vector construction

15 IKK1, IKK2, IKK3, I κ B α , I κ B β , TRIP9, I κ B ϵ cDNAs were obtained by PCR from the human fetus Marathon-Ready cDNA (Clontech). The primers were as follows:

IKK1 (Accession number AF012890; nucleotides 1-2238; 5'primer G87, 3' primer G88)

20 IKK2 (Accession number AF029684; nucleotides 1-2268; 5'primer G89, 3' primer G90)

IKK3 (Accession number D63485; nucleotides 327-2477; 5'primer G85, 3' primer G90)

I κ B α (Accession number, M69043; nucleotides 95-256, 5'primer G91, 3'primer G138)

25 I κ B β (Accession number, I34460; nucleotides 74-205, 5'primer G93, 3'primer G147)

TRIP9 (Accession number, L40407; nucleotides 53-184, 5'primer G97, 3'primer G148)

30 I κ B ϵ (Accession number, U91616; nucleotides 451-765, 5'primer G150, 3'primer G149)

The cDNA fragment was digested with NotI and the fragment was subcloned into DT7-CMV (Takemoto et al., 1997, DNA and Cell Biol., 16, 893-896).

35

Site-directed mutagenesis

Site-directed mutagenesis was performed with QuikChange™ site-directed mutagenesis kit (STRATAGENE) according to the manufacture's instructions.

5

DT7-IKK3 mutants:

Met38 of DT7-IKK3 was mutated to Ala (DT7-DN1 DT7-DN1, nucleotides 432-455; 5' primer G124 and 3' primer G125);

10 Ser96 and Ser100 of DT7-IKK3 were mutated to Ala (DT7-DN2, nucleotides 597-641; 5' primer G126 and 3' primer G127);

Ser 168 and Ser 172 of DT7-IKK3 were mutated to Ala (DT7-DN3, nucleotides 813-857; 5' primer G130 and 3' primer G131);

Ser96 and Ser100 of DT7-IKK3 were mutated to Glu (DT7-EE1, nucleotides 597-641; 5' primer G128 and 3' primer G129);

15

Ser 172 of DT7-IKK3 was mutated to Glu (DT7-EE2, nucleotides 813-857; 5' primer G132 and 3' primer G133).

GST-IkB mutants:

Ser32 and Ser36 of GST-IkB α were mutated to Ala (GST-IkB α /AA: nucleotides 173-217; 5' primer G136 and 3' primer G137);

20

Ser19 and Ser23 of GST-IkB β were mutated to Ala (GST-IkB β /AA: nucleotides 113-157; 5' primer G178 and 3' primer G171);

Ser19 and Ser23 of GST-TRIP9 were mutated to Ala (GST-TRIP9/AA: nucleotides 92-136; 5' primer G172 and 3' primer G173);

25

Ser157 and Ser161 of GST-IkB ϵ were mutated to Ala (GST-IkB ϵ /AA1: nucleotides 487-531; 5' primer G174 and 3' primer G175);

Ser210 and Ser214 of GST-IkB ϵ were mutated to Ala (GST-IkB ϵ /AA2: nucleotides 646-690; 5' primer G176 and 3' primer G177).

All PCR-derived sequences used in this study were confirmed by the Sangar method.

30

Example 2**Northern blot analysis: Inducible expression of IKK3**

Cells were treated with IL-1 α (10 ng/ml), TNF- α (100 ng/ml), IFN- γ (10 ng/ml), LPS (100 ng/ml) or C2-ceramide (50 μ M) for 5 hours, and the total RNAs were

35

analyzed by Northern blot analysis with the IKK3 specific primers. The

expression of actin RNA was used as a control. It was found that IKK3 gene expression was induced by IL-1 or TNF α stimulation in human Hela cells (see Figure 6).

5 **Example 3**

Rnase protection assay

 Hela cells were stably expressed with double T7-tagged IKK3. The cells were treated with IL-1 α (10 ng/ml) or TNF- α (100 ng/ml). Total RNA was isolated by ISOGEN (Nippongene) according to the manufacture's instructions and
10 subjected to Rnase protection assay. The bands of each genes were normalized by the G3PDH expression.

Example 4

RT-PCR

15 cDNA was prepared from 5 μ g of total RNA using M-MTLV reverse transcriptase (Life Technologies) to a final volume of 100 μ l. After a 90-min incubation of the mixture at 37, the cDNA solution was ethanol-precipitated and resuspended in 100 μ l of water. The cDNA was amplified by PCR with the IL-8 specific primers (5' primer G7-5 and 3' primer G7-3; Accession number, M28130; nucleotides,
20 1621bp and 2945 bp of the genomic DNA) and the G3PDH specific primers (Clontech). Expected PCR products (238 bp for IL-8 and 983 bp for G3PDH) were size-fractionated onto a 1.8% agarose gel and stained with ethidium bromide.

25 **Example 5**

In vitro phosphorylation of I κ B proteins by IKK3: Target molecules of IKK3 and IKK3 activation

 Hela cells were transiently expressed with the double T7-tagged IKK3 expression vector. (DT7-IKK3) or the double T7-tagged control vector (Mock) is
30 transfected into Hela cells. Thirty-six hours after transfection, the cells were treated with IL-1 α (10 ng/ml) or TNF- α (100 ng/ml) for 10 min. Cells were prepared by lysis with TNE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.8; 1% NP-40, 0.15 M NaCl; 1mM EDTA; 10 mM NaF, 2mM Na3VO4, 10 mM PNPP and complete) and IKK3 proteins were immunoprecipitated with anti-T7 antibody (Novogen).
35 Purified DT-IKK3 were used for in vitro kinase reactions with bacterially

expressed GST, GST-IkB α (1-54), -IkB β (1-44), -IkB ϵ (140-244), -TRIP9 (1-44) and [γ -³²P] ATP. The alanine-substitution mutants GST IkB α (IkB α /AA), -IkB β (IkB β /AA), -TRIP9 (1-44, AA), -IkB ϵ (IkB ϵ /AA1 and IkB ϵ /AA2) were used as control proteins. Proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE, stained with Coomassie blue analyzed by autoradiography (see Figure 7). It was found that IKK3 phosphorylates I kappa B (IkB) α , IkB β and IkB ϵ . IKK3 phosphorylates IkB ϵ and IkB β in preference to IkB α . When IKK3 is over expressed in Hela cells, no stimulation was needed to activate IKK3 (see Figure 7a – no stimulation, lanes 6-10; IL-1 stimulation, lanes 11-15; TNF alpha stimulation, lanes 16-20). IKK3 is able to phosphorylate IkBs with or without stimulation, such as IL-1 and TNF-alpha. For a brief outline of the experiment see Figure 12. IKK3 is unable to phosphorylate IkB α /AA, IkB β /AA and TRIP9/AA (see Figure 7b).

Example 6

In vitro phosphorylation of TRIP9 by IKK3 mutants

Met38 of DT7-IKK3 was mutated to Ala (DN1); Ser96 and Ser100 of DT7-IKK3 were mutated to Ala (DN2); Ser 168 and Ser 172 of DT7-IKK3 were mutated to Ala (DN3); Ser96 and Ser100 of DT7-IKK3 were mutated to Glu (EE1); Ser172 of DT7-IKK3 was mutated to Glu (EE2).

Hela cells were transiently expressed with the double T7-tagged IKK3 mutant expression vectors. Thirty-six hours after transfection, IKK3 mutant proteins were immunoprecipitated with anti-T7 antibody. Purified DT-IKK3 mutants were used for in vitro kinase reactions with bacterially expressed GST, GST-TRIP9 (1-44) and [γ -³²P] ATP. GST were used as control proteins. Proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE, stained with Coomassie blue and analyzed by autoradiography (see Figure 8). It was found that some amino acids play an important role in the IKK3 kinase activity (Figure 8). We found some mutation of IKK3 reduced the kinase activity of the mutants (DN1, DN2 and DN3 (Figure 8b, lanes 1-6).

The EE1 mutation strongly enhances the kinase activity of EE1 (Figure 8b, lanes 7 and 8). The mutant of EE2 has only a small effect on the kinase activity of EE2 (Figure 8b, lanes 9 and 10). The immunoprecipitate of DT7-IKK3 is able to phosphorylate IkB β (TRIP9). The brief outline of the experiment is shown in Figure 12.

Example 7**In vitro phosphorylation: IKK3 directly phosphorylates TRIP9**

The bacterially expressed GST-IKK3 were incubated with the bacterially expressed GST, GST-TRIP9 (1-44), -TRIP (1-44, AA) and [γ -³²P] ATP for 30 min at 30°C.

The bacterially expressed GST-DT-IKK3 was used as a kinase. A 250 ng of purified kinase solution was used for in vitro kinase reactions with a 500 ng of bacterially expressed GST, GST-TRIP9 (1-44), -TRIP (1-44, AA) and [γ -³²P] ATP. Proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE, stained with Coomassie blue and analyzed by autoradiography (see Figure 9). The bacterially expressed IKKB is able to phosphorylate TRIP9 (human IKK beta) but not TRIP9/AA (Figure 9, lanes 3 and 4). For a brief outline of the experiment see Figure 13.

Example 8**IKK3 mediates the expression of various chemokines and cytokines:**

Hela cells were stably expressed with the double T7-tagged IKK3 expression vector (DT7-IKK3) or control vector (Mock). The cells were treated with IL-1 α (10 ng/ml) or TNF- α (100 ng/ml) for 5 hours. Total RNAs were purified from these cells and subject to Rnase protection assay. The bands of IL 8, IL-8, RANTES and TGFbeta1 were normalized by the G3PDH expression, respectively (see Figure 10). It was found that over expression of IKK3 in Hela cells leads to the expression of IL-8, IL-6 and RANTES in Hela cells (see Figure 10).

Example 9**IKK3 mediates the expression of IL-8 RNA:**

Hela cells were stably expressed with double T7-tagged IKK3 (DT7-IKK3) or Mock (-). The cells were treated with IL-1 α (10 ng/ml) or TNF- α (100 ng/ml). Total RNAs were purified from these cells and subjected to RT-PCR analysis with oligonucleotide primers specific for IL-8. PCR amplification of G3PDH was used as an internal control. After 30 cycles, the PCR products were sized-fractionated onto a 1.8% agarose gel and stained with ethidium bromide (see Figure 11).

Example 10**IKK3 regulates the NF- κ B site of IL-8**

The IL-8 promoter contains an NF- κ B binding site and the site is a critical element for IL-8 gene regulation. To test whether IKK3 regulates the NF- κ B site of IL-8, a reporter gene construct, containing the IL-8 promoter, was constructed. DT7-IKK3 was transiently expressed in Hela cells with the IL-8 reporter genes. The mutant reporter construct contains 4 copies of the NF- κ B binding site, of which 3 contained 2 point mutations. IKK3 activates the IL-8 reporter gene, though IKK3 is unable to activate the mutant reporter. These observations indicate that IKK3 is one of several critical kinases that controls the IL-8 gene regulation via the NF- κ B site.

Cells and transfection

Hela cells were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) with 10% fetal calf serum. DNA transfection into cells was performed using DOSPER transfection according to the manufacture's instructions.

Vector construction

PLuc-neo reporter gene was constructed as follows: pd2EGFP-1 (Clontech) was digested with *Bgl*II-*Sac*II, Klenow-repaired and ligated to remove multi-cloning site. The plasmid was digested with *Bsp*120-*Afl*III and Klenow-repaired. The DNA fragment containing Neo gene was used for the vector construction. PGL3-basic (Invitrogen) was digested with *Sal*II/*Not*I, and Klenow-repaired. The DNA fragment containing Luciferase gene was ligated with the DNA containing the Neo gene derived from pd2EGFP-1. The vector was termed as pLuc-neo basic. Two synthetic complementary oligonucleotides of the promoter region of the IL-8 gene containing an NF- κ B binding site (from -1 to 196) were annealed and digested with *Hind*III and *Kpn*I. The resulting cDNA fragment was subcloned into a *Hind*III/ *Kpn*I site of the pLuc-neo. Next, two complementary oligonucleotide, containing 3 repeats of the IL-8 NF- κ B site (primers G165/194

and G166/195) were annealed, digested with KpnI and subcloned into a KpnI site of the IL-8 NF-kB reporter gene. Finally, a vector, containing 3 copies of a mutant NF-kB binding site, (2 point mutations), was constructed (primers G167/194 and G168/196).

5

IKK3 controls an essential step in the NF-kB signalling pathway. Hela cells were transiently transfected with the IL-8 or the IL-8 mutant luciferase reporter gene plasmid, and the expression vector encoding double T7-tagged IKK3 (IKK3), or with a vector control (Mock). Luciferase activities were determined and normalized on the basis of β -galactosidase expression from cotransfected pact- β -Gal. (See Figure 14).

10

Example 11

Expression of IKK3

In the previous report, we showed that the IKK3 mRNA is inducible with IL-1 and TNF- α . To test the expression of the mRNA in human tissues, GENE HUNTER (TOYOBO) was used. The IKK3 expression was detected in the Liver, Pancreas, Placenta and Lung, but not in the Heart and Brain.

15

20 Northern blot analysis

Cells were treated with IL-1 α (10 ng/ml), TNF- α (100 ng/ml), IFN- γ (10 ng/ml), LPS (100 ng/ml) or C2-ceramide (50 μ M) for 5 hours, and the total RNAs were analyzed by Northern blot analysis with the IKK3 specific primers. The expression of actin RNA was used as a control. (See Figure 15).

25

Example 12

IKK3 antibody

Anti-IKK3 polyclonal antibodies were derived from rabbits immunized the GST-IKK-NT and GST-IKK-CT fusion proteins (Fig. 1 A). The antibodies are

available for the immunoprecipitation of the IKK3 molecules (data not shown). To test the effect of the antibody against the IKK3 kinase activity, we pre-incubated GST-IKK3 molecule with the antibodies and performed in vitro kinase assay. The antibodies against IKK3 increased the kinase activity (Fig. 1B).

5

Antibody

Anti-IKK3 antibodies were generated in rabbits immunized with GST, GST-IKK3-NT (amino acids K69-P193) and GST-IKK3-CT (amino acids V628-V716), respectively.

10

IKK3-NT: nucleotides 531-560 5' primer G99 nucleotides 879-905 3' primer G100

IKK3-CT: nucleotides 2208-2237 5' primer G103 nucleotides 2448-2477 3' primer G86

The PCR fragments were subcloned into a NotI site of pGEX4T-2.

15

G86: 5'-CCCCCGCGGCCGCGCTCAGACATCAGGAGGTGCTGGGACTCTATT-3'

G99: 5'-CCCCCGCGGCCGCCAAGCTCTTTGCGGTGGAGGAGACGGGCGGA-3'

G100: 5'-CCCCCGCGGCCGCGCTCAGGGCTTTTGAAGCACCGCCCGCTCATA-3'

G103: 5'-CCCCCGCGGCCGCGCTGGCTGCCTGTAACACAGAAGCCCAGGGG-3'

20

CLAIMS

1. An isolated IKK3 kinase protein or a variant thereof.
2. An isolated IKK3 kinase protein having the amino acid sequence in Figure 3, or a variant thereof.
3. An IKK3 kinase protein or variant thereof according to claim 1 or 2, for use in a method for screening for agents with anti-inflammatory activity.
4. A nucleotide sequence encoding an IKK3 kinase or a variant thereof, or a nucleotide sequence which is complementary thereto.
5. A nucleotide sequence encoding an IKK3 kinase as shown in Figure 4, or a variant thereof, or a nucleotide sequence which is complementary thereto.
6. The nucleotide sequence of either claim 4 or 5, which is a cDNA sequence.
7. A nucleotide sequence that hybridises to any part of a nucleotide strand referred to in either of claims 4 to 6.
8. An expression vector comprising a nucleotide sequence according to any one of claims 4 to 7, which is capable of expressing a IKK3 kinase protein or a variant thereof.
9. A stable cell line comprising a vector according to claim 8.
10. A cell line according to claim 9 which is a Hela cell line.
11. An antibody specific for a protein as claimed in claims 1 to 3.
12. A method for identification of a compound which exhibits IKK3 kinase modulating activity, comprising contacting a IKK3 kinase protein according to any of claims 1 to 3 with a test compound and detecting modulating activity or inactivity.

13. A compound which modulates IKK3 kinase, identifiable by a method according to claim 12.
- 5 14. A method of treatment or prophylaxis of a disorder which is responsive to modulation of IKK3 kinase activity in a mammal, which comprises administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound identifiable by the method according to claim 12.
- 10 15. Use of a compound identifiable by the method according to claim 12 in a method of formulating a medicament for treatment or prophylaxis of a disorder which is responsive to the modulation of IKK3 kinase activity in a mammal.
- 15 16. A method of producing an IKK3 kinase protein comprising introducing into an appropriate cell line a suitable vector or vectors comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding for IKK3 or variants thereof, under conditions suitable for obtaining expression of the protein or variants.

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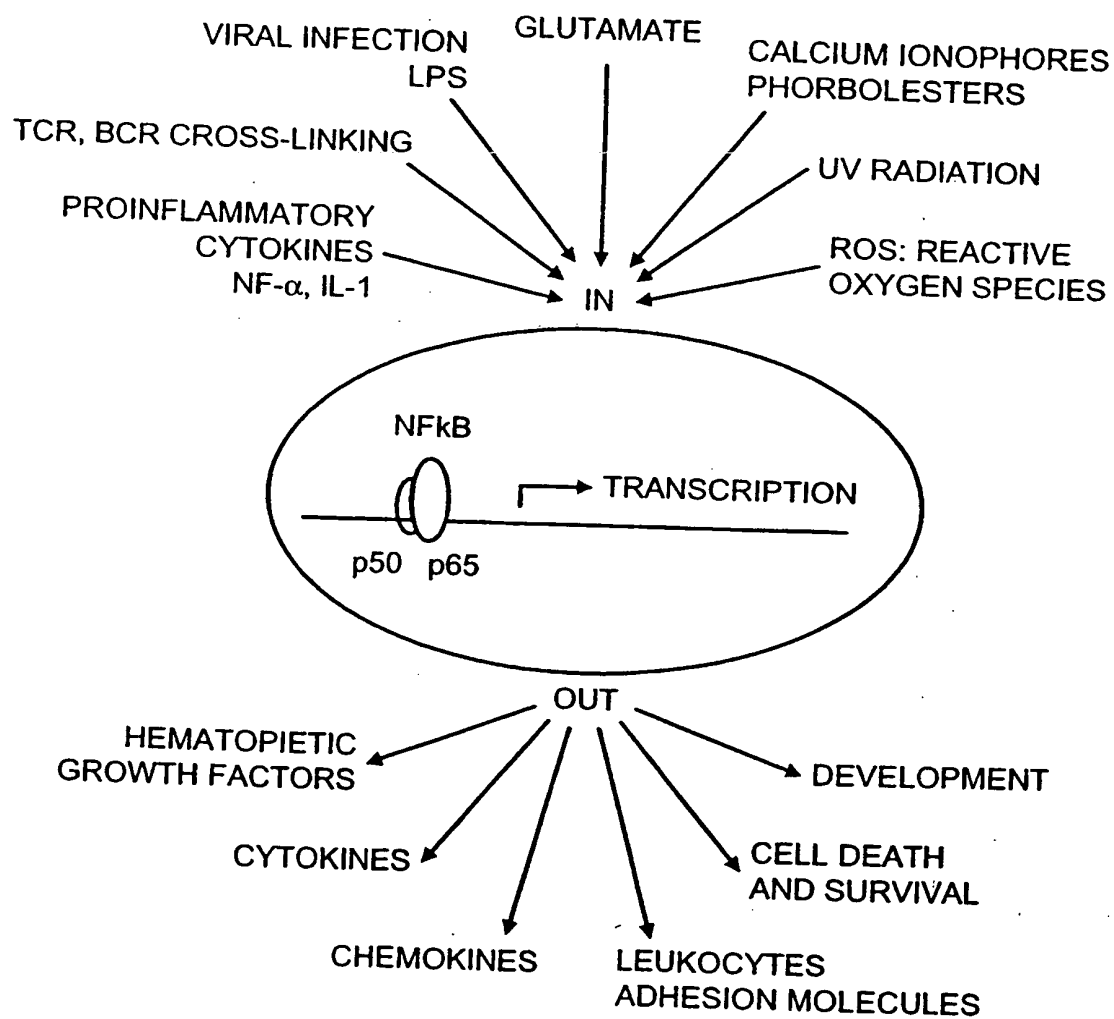


FIG. 1

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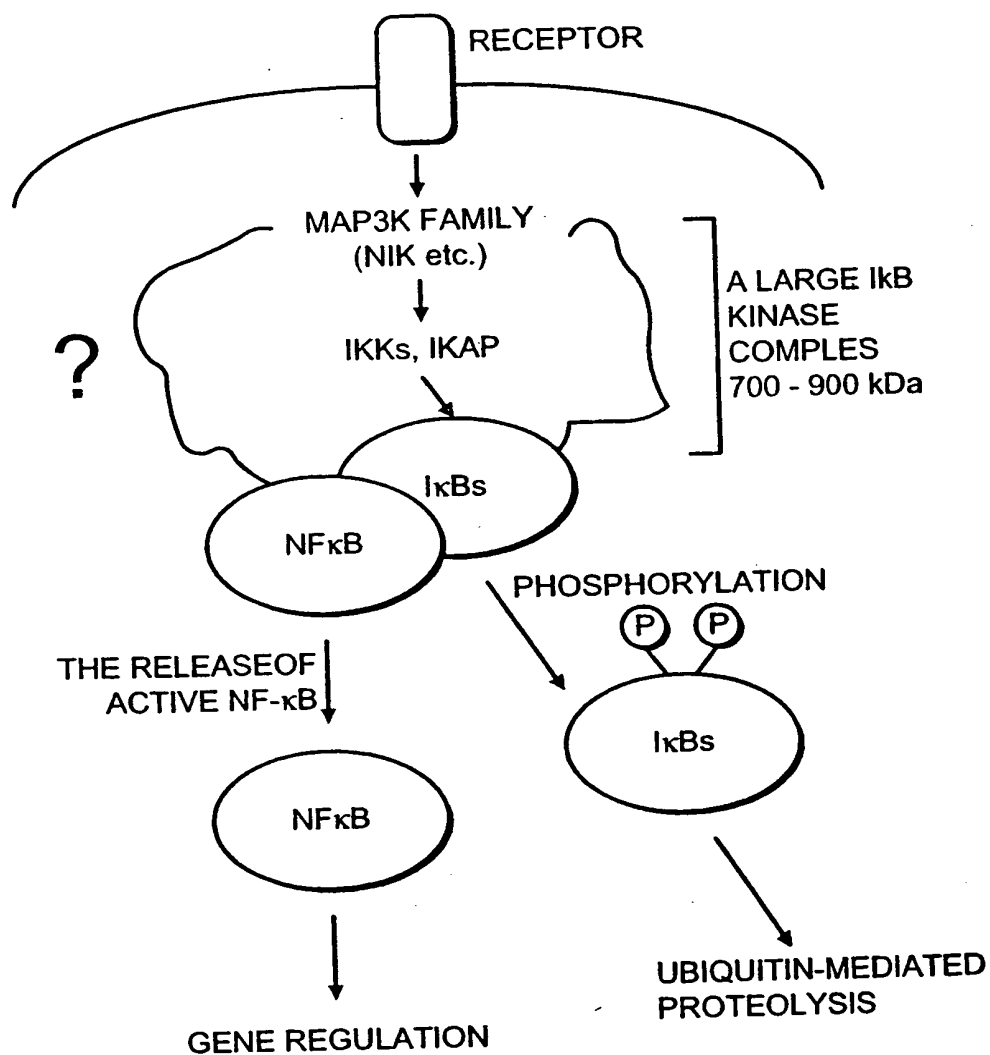


FIG. 2

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FIG. 3

```

**
IKK1
60 MERPPGLRPGAGGPWEMRERLTGGFGNVCLYQHRELDLKIAIKSCRLELSTKNRERWCH
IKK2
60 MSWSPSLTTQTCGAWEMKERLTGGFGNVIRWHNQETGEQIAIKQCRQELSPRNRERWCL
IKK3
MQSTANYLWHTDDLGGQATASVYKARNKKSSELVAVKVFNTTSYLRPREVQVR 54
* . . . . * . . . . * . . . . * . . . . *
IKK1 EIQIMKKLNHANVVKACDVPEELN-ILIHDPVLLAMEYCSGGDLRKLKLNKPNCCGLKES
119
IKK2 EIQIMRRLTHPNVVAARDVPEGMQNLAPNDLPLLAMEYCQGGDLRKYLNQFENCCGLREG
120
IKK3 EFEVLRKLNHQNIVKLFVEETGG---S-RQKVLVMEYCSSGSLLSVLESPENAFGLPED
110
* . . . . * . . . . * . . . . * . . . . *
IKK1 QILSLLSDIGSGIRYLHENKI IHRDLKPENIVLQDVG-GKIIHKIIDLGYAKDQDQGLC
178
IKK2 AILTLLSDIASALRYLHENRI IHRDLKPENIVLQOGE-QRLIHKIIDLGYAKELDQGLC
179
IKK3 EFLVVLRCVVAGMNHLENGIVHRDIKPGNIMRLVGEEGQSIYKLTDFGAARELDDDEKF
170
* . . . . * . . . . * . . . . * . . . . *
IKK1 TSFVGTLOYLAPLEFE-----NKPYTATVDYWSFGTMVFECIAGYRPFLLHHLQP---
227
IKK2 TSFVGTLOYLAPELLE-----QOKYTVTVDYWSFGTLAFECITGFRPFLPNWQP---
228
IKK3 VSVYGTEEYLHPDMYERAVLRKPQOKAFGVTVDLWSIGVTLYHAATGSLPFIPIFGGPRRN
230
* . . . . * . . . . * . . . . * . . . . *
IKK1 --FTWHEKIKKKDPKCIFACEEMSGEVRFSSHLQPNLCSLIVEPMENWLQMLNWDPO
285
IKK2 --VQWHSKVRQKSEVDIVVSEDINGTVKFSSSLPYPNNLNSVLAERLEKWLQMLMWHPR
286
IKK3 KEIMYRITTEKPAGAIAGAQRRENGPLEWSYTLPTCQLSLGLQSQLVPILANILEVEQA
290
* . . . . * . . . . * . . . . * . . . . *
IKK1 QRGGPVDLTLKQPRCFVLMDHILNLKIVHILNMTSAKIIISFLLPPDESLSLQSRIERET
345
IKK2 QRG-TDPTYGPNCGCFKALDDIILNLKLVHILNMVTGTIHTYPVTEDESLSLQSKARIOQDT
344
IKK3 KCWG-----FDOFFAETS DILORVVHVFSLSQAVLHHIYIHAHNTIAIFQEAHVHKOT
343
* . . . . * . . . . * . . . . * . . . . *
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401
IKK2 GIPEEDQELLQEAGLALIPDKPATQCISDGKLNIGHTLDMDLVFLFDNSKITTYETQISPR
404
IKK3 SVAPRHQEYLFEGHLCVLEPSVSAQHIAHT-----TASSPLTLFS-----TAIPKGLAFR

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IKK1	SYSDSTEMVKIIVHTVQSQDRVLKELFGHLSKLLGCKQKIIDLLPKVEVALSNIKEADNT	638
IKK2	TEGDSQEMVRLLLQAIQSFEKKVRVIYTQLSKTVVCKQKALELLPKVEEVVSLMNEDEKT	642
IKK3	KQFKKSRMRPGLGYNEEQIHKLDKVNFSHLAKRLLQVFQEECVQKYQASLVTHG----KR	610
IKK1	VMFMQGGKRQKEIWHLLKIACTQSSARSLVGSSLEGA-VTPQTSAWLPPTSAEHDHSLSC	696
IKK2	VVRLQEKRQKELWNLLKIACSK--VRGPVSGSPD-----SMNASRLSQPGQLMSQPSTAS	695
IKK3	MRVVHETR-----HLRLVGCSVAACNTEAQGVQESLSKLLLEELSHQLLODRAKGAQASPP	666
IKK1	VVTPQDGETSAQMIEENLNCLGHLSTIIHEANEEQGNMMLDWSWLTE-----	745
IKK2	NSLPEPAKKSEELVAEAHNLCTILLENAIQDTVREQDQSFTALDWSWLQTEEEHSCLEQA	756
IKK3	PIAPYSPTRKDLLLHMQELCEGMKLLASDLLD--NNRIERLNRVPAPPDV-----	716
IKK1	-	757
IKK2	S	
IKK3	-	

FIG. 3CONT'D

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FIG. 4

LOCUS D63485 3221 bp mRNA PRI 10-JUL-1997

DEFINITION Human mRNA for KIAA0151 gene, complete cds.

ACCESSION D63485

NID gl469883

KEYWORDS KIAA0151.

SOURCE Homo sapiens male myeloblast cell_line:KG-1 cDNA to mRNA.

ORGANISM Homo sapiens

Eukaryotae; mitochondrial eukaryotes; Metazoa; Chordata;

Vertebrata; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae;

Homo.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 3221)

AUTHORS Nomura,N.

TITLE Direct Submission

JOURNAL Submitted (13-JUL-1995) to the DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank databases. Nobuo Nomura, Kazusa DNA Research Institute, Gene Structure 1; 1532-3 Yana, Kisarazu, Chiba 292, Japan (E-mail:cdnainfo@kazusa.or.jp, URL:http://www.kazusa.or.jp, Tel:0438-52-3930, Fax:0438-52-3931)

REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 3221)

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AUTHORS Nomura, N.

JOURNAL Unpublished (1996)

REFERENCE 3 (sites)

AUTHORS Nagase, T., Seki, N., Tanaka, A., Ishikawa, K. and Nomura, N.

TITLE Prediction of the coding sequences of unidentified human genes. IV.
The coding sequences of 40 new genes (KIAA0121-KIAA0160) deduced by
analysis of cDNA clones from human cell line KG-1

JOURNAL DNA Res. 2 (4), 167-174 (1995)

MEDLINE 96127530

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

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/cell_line="KG-1"

/cell_type="myeloblast"

/sex="male"

5'UTR 1..326

gene 327..2477

FIG. 4CONT'D

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327..2477
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serine/threonine kinase."
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/db_xref="PID:g1469884"
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ARELDDDEKFSVYGTEEYLHPDMYERAVLRKPQKAFGVTVDLWSIGVTLYHAATGS
LPFIPFGGPRRNKEIMYRITTEKPAIAGAQRRNGPLEWSYTLPTCQLSLGLQSQ
LVPILANILEVEQAKCWGFDQFFAETS DILQRVVHVFSLSQAVLHHIYIHAHNTIAI
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RDPALDVPKFPKVDLQADYNTAKGVLGAGYQALRLARALLDQQLMFRGLHWVMEVL
QATCRRTLEVARTSLLYLSSSLGTERFSSVAGTPEIQELKAAAEELRSRLRTLAEVLRS

FIG. 4CONT'D

CDS

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CSQNTETQESLSSLNRELVKSRDQVHEDRSIQIQCCCLDKMNFYKQFKKSRMRPGL
 GYNEEQIHKLDKVNFSHLAKRLLQVFQEECVQKYQASLVTHGKRMRVVVHETRNHLRLV
 GCSVAACNTEAQGVQESLSKLLLELSHQLLDRAKGAQASPPPIAPYSPTRKDLLLH
 MQELCEGMKLLASDLLDNNRIIERLNRVPAPPDV"

3'UTR 2478..3221

BASE COUNT 710 a 941 c 949 g 621 t

ORIGIN

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FIG. 4CONT'D

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FIG. 4CONT'D

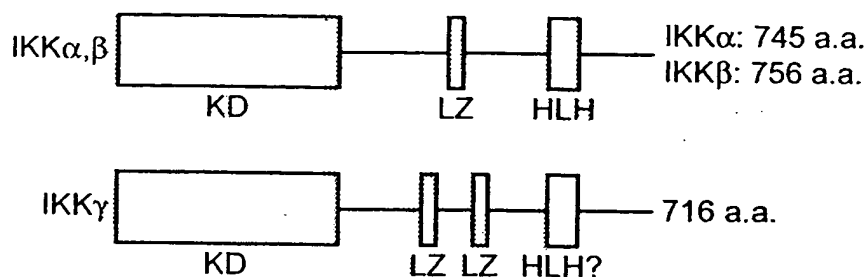
10 / 22

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3181 caccttcaag aagtgaata aatgtggcct ttgcttctgt t

FIG. 4_{CONT'D}

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FIG. 5



SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF IKK α , β AND γ

KD, KINASE DOMAIN; LZ, LEUCINE ZIPPER; HLH, HELIX-LOOP-HELIX. IKK γ HAS SIMILARY TO IKK α (21.1%) AND IKK β (22.9%) AT THE AMINO ACID LEVEL. IKK α HAS A 51.8% SIMILARITY TO IKK β .

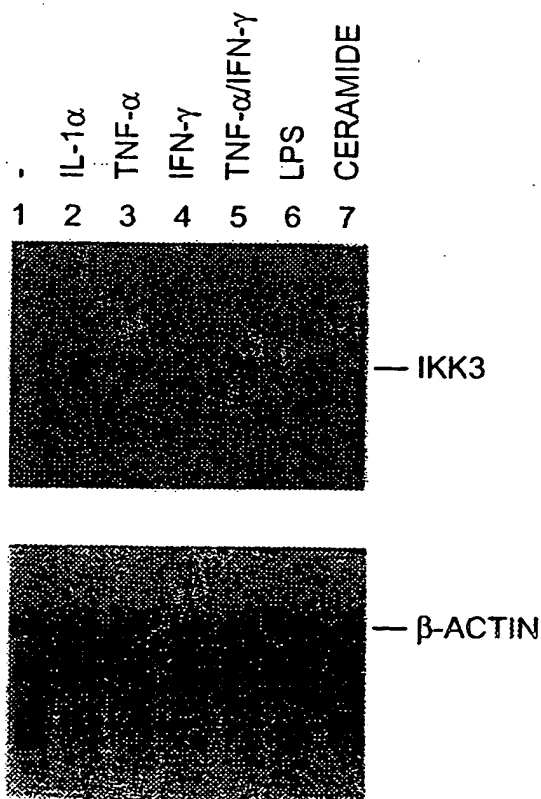


FIG. 6

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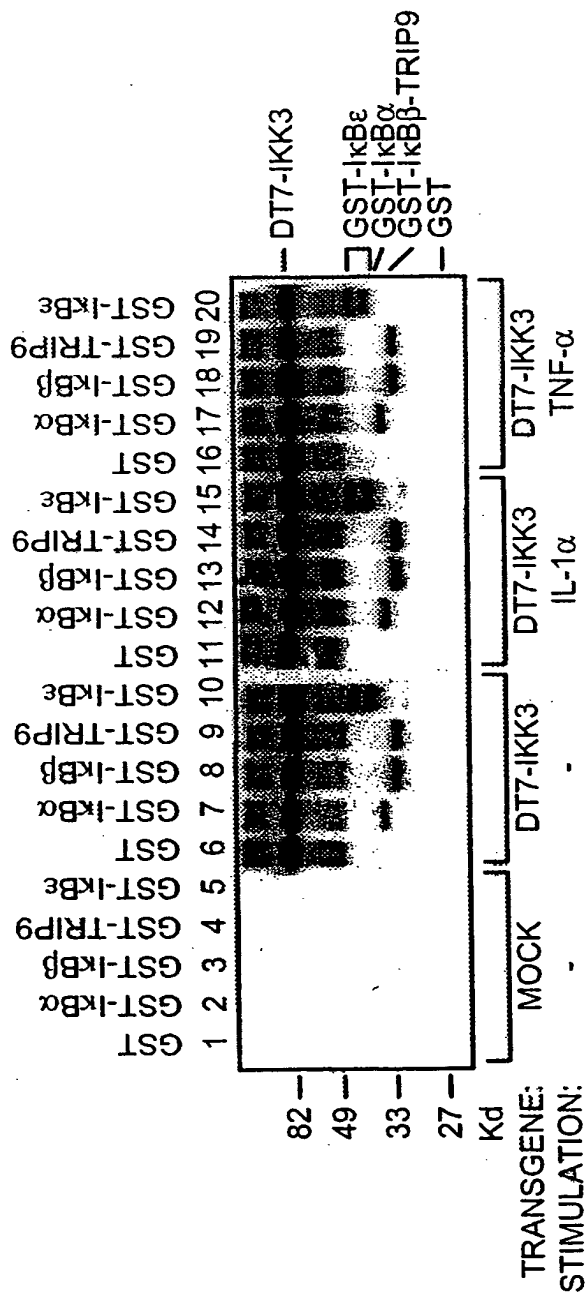


FIG. 7A

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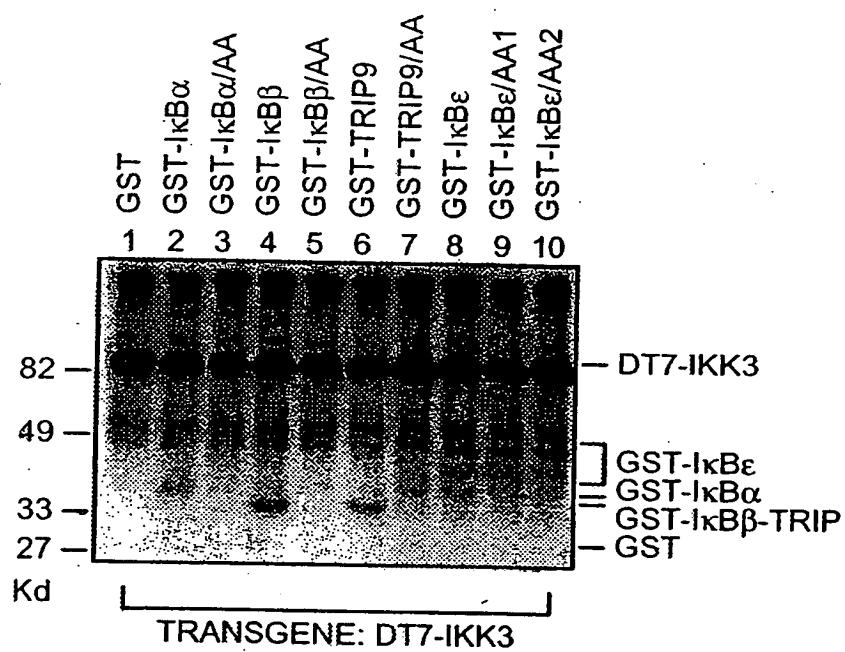


FIG. 7B

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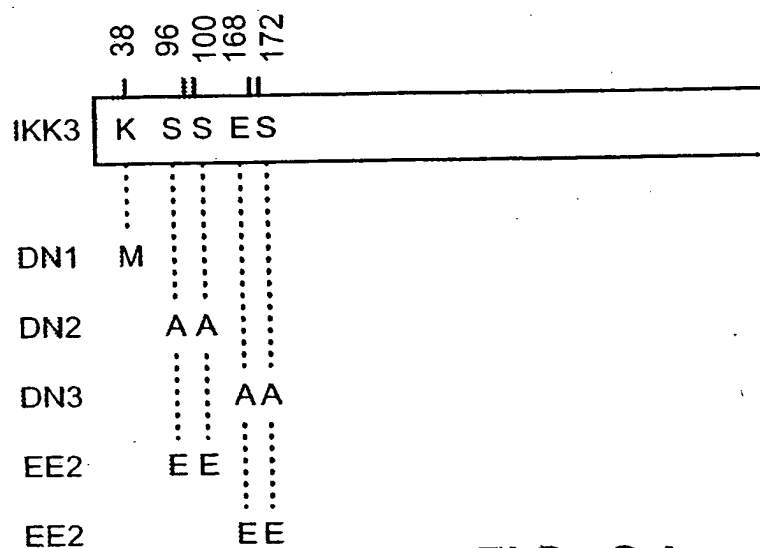


FIG. 8A

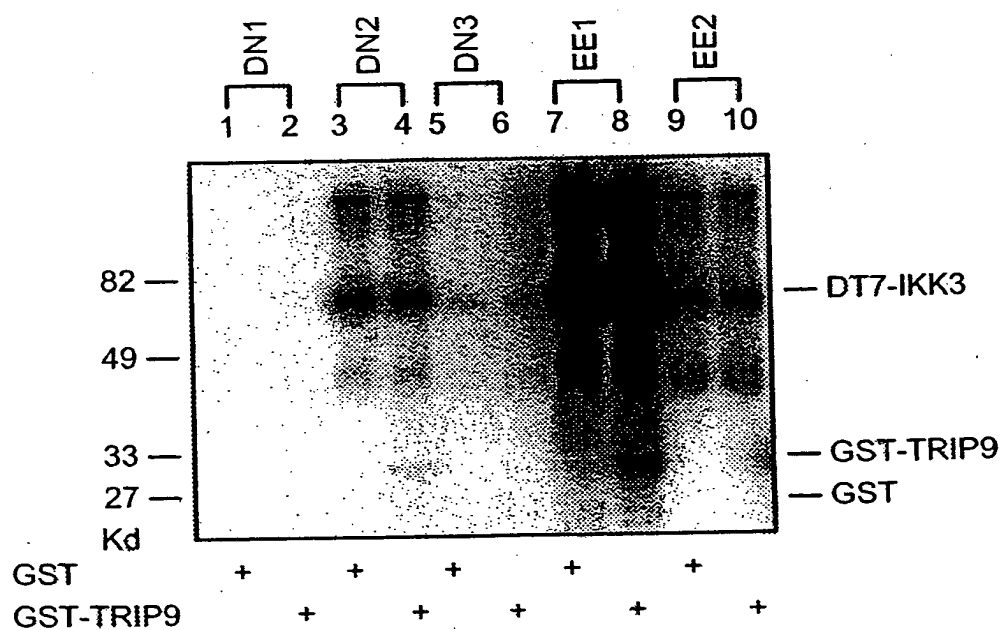


FIG. 8B

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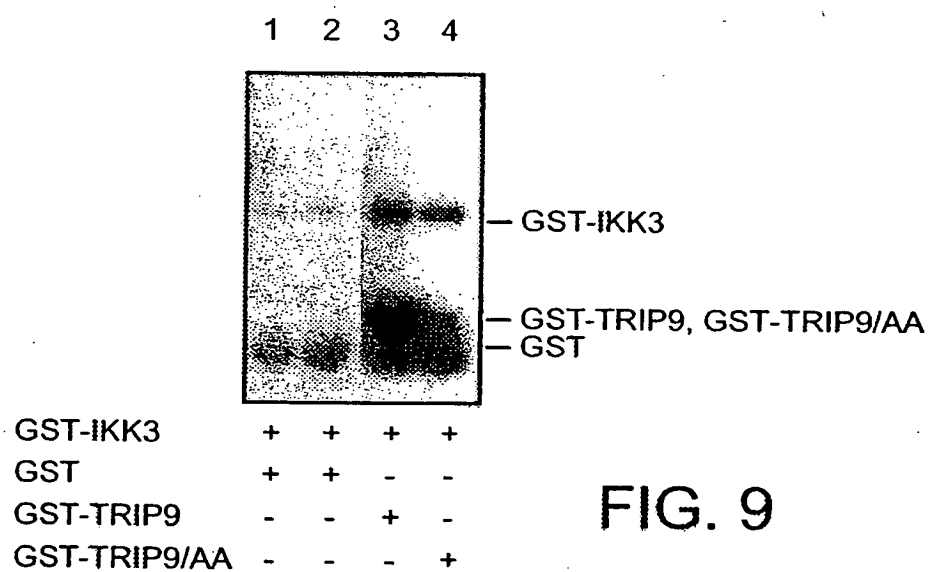


FIG. 9

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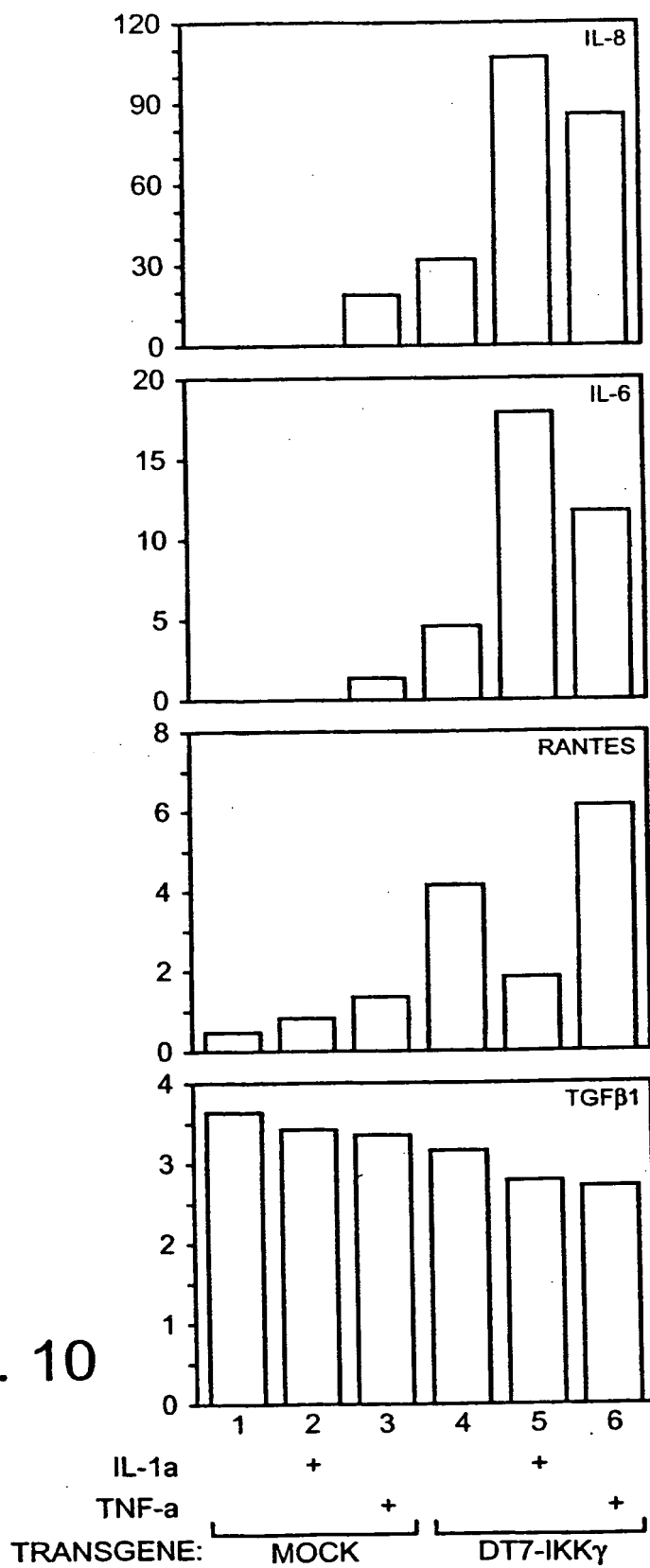


FIG. 10

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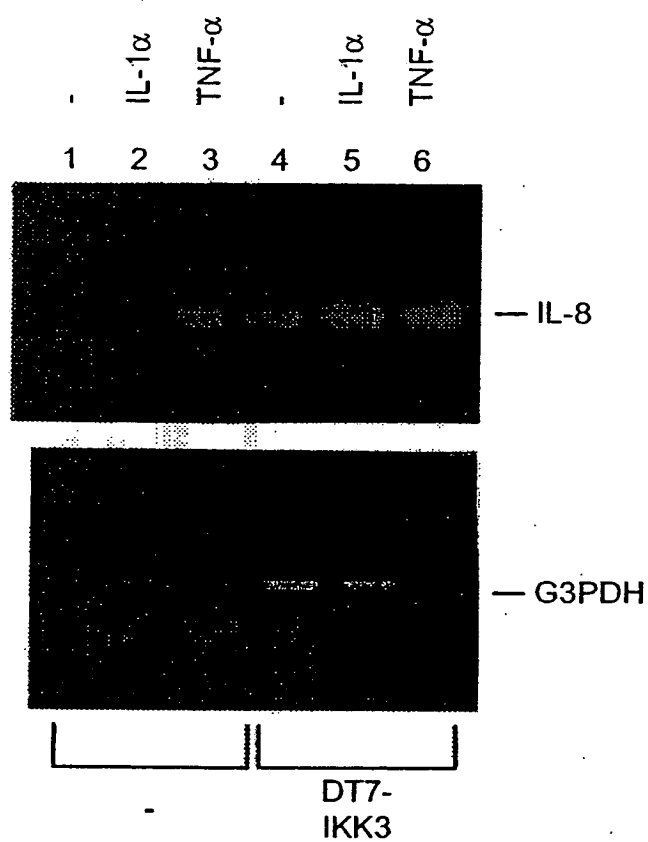
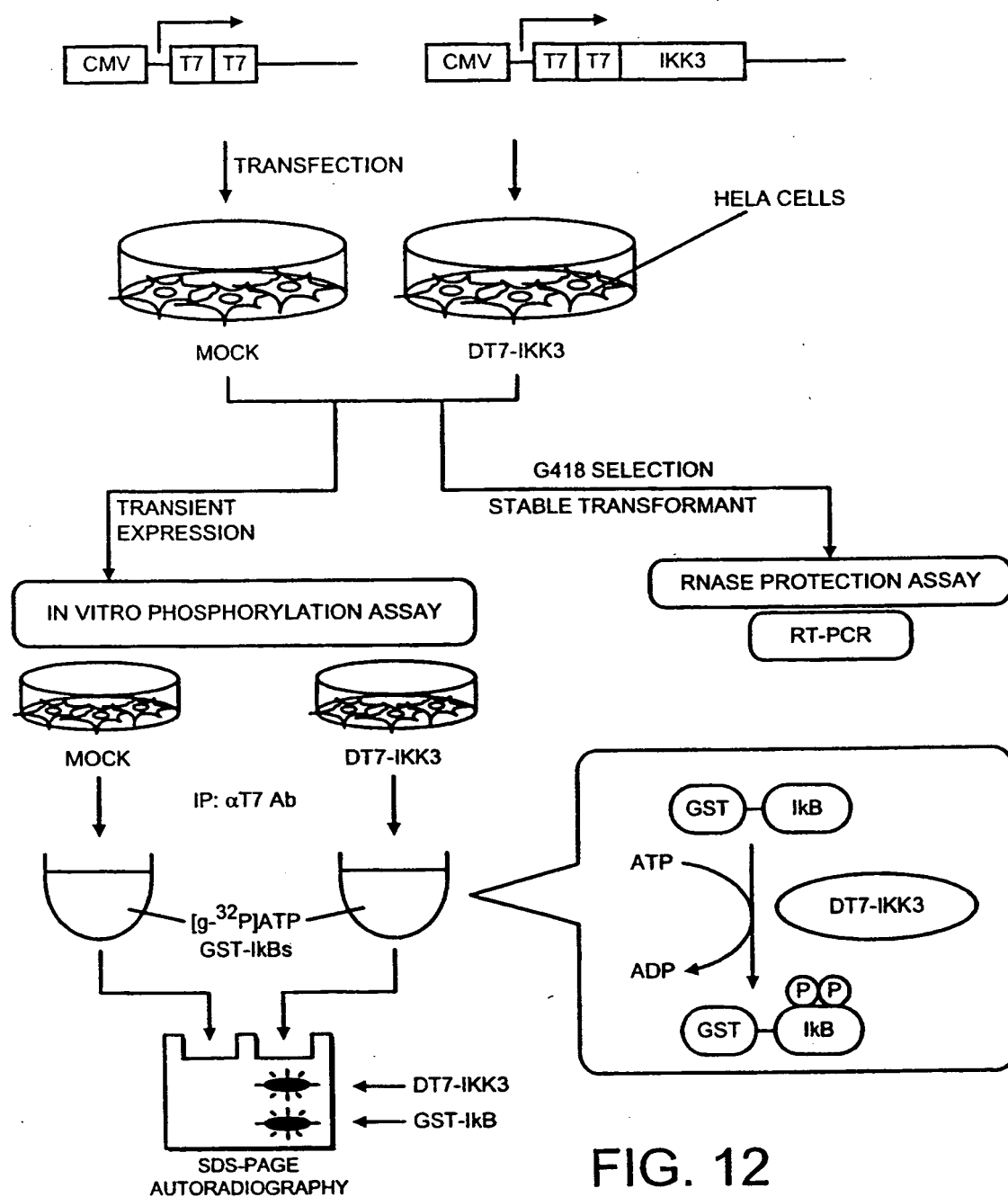
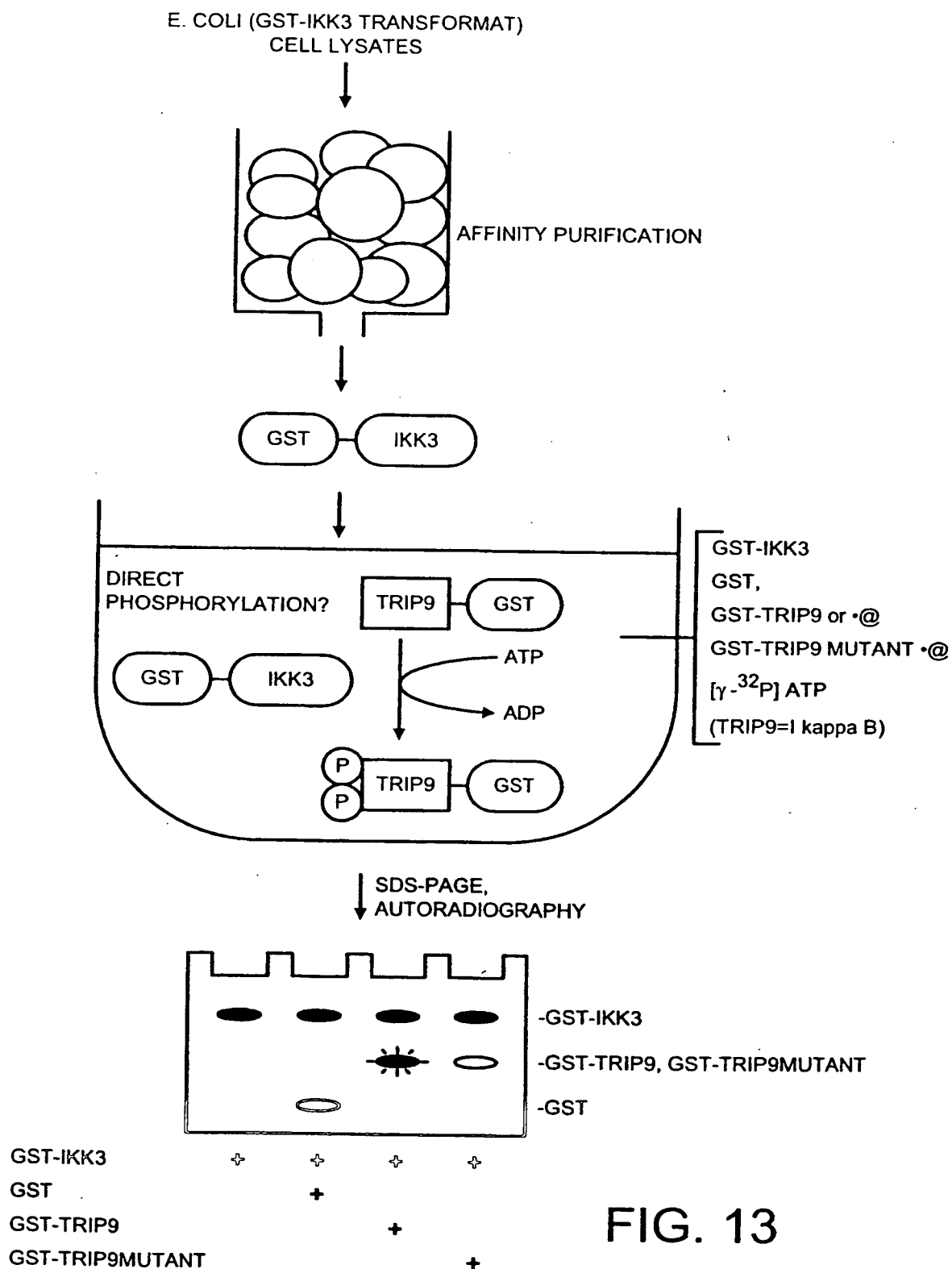


FIG. 11

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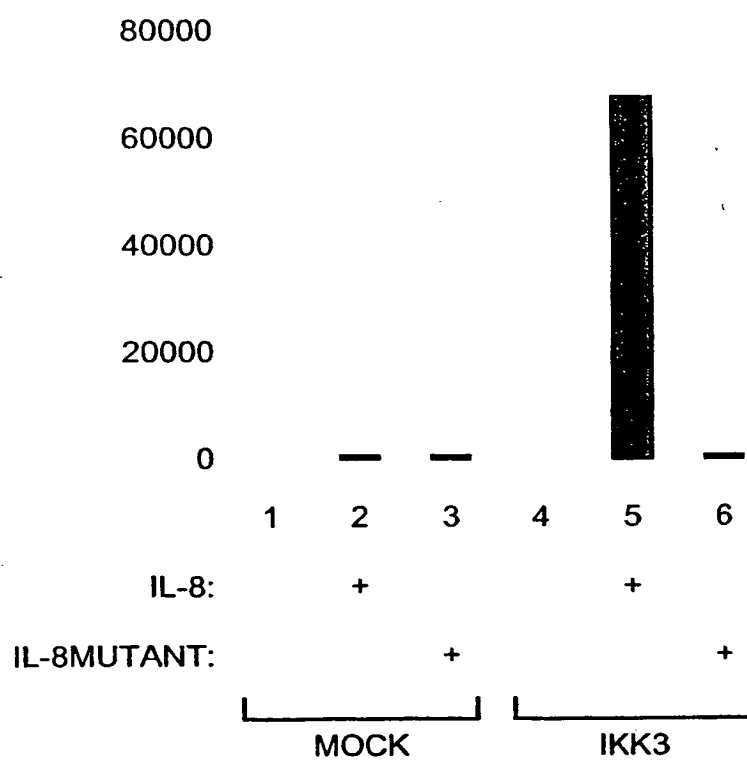
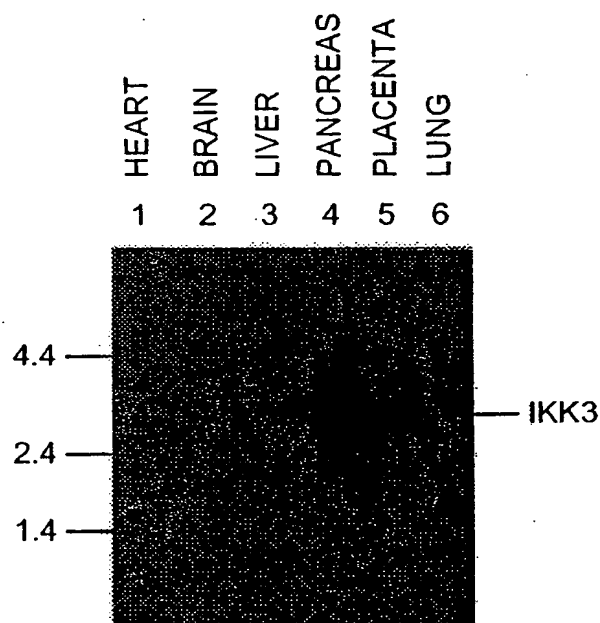


FIG. 14

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FIG. 15



NORTHERN BLOT ANALYSIS.
THE HUMAN TISSUE FILTER FOR THE NORTHERN BLOT
(GENE HUNTER, TOYOBO) WAS PROBED WITH THE
IKK3 SPECIFIC PRIMERS.

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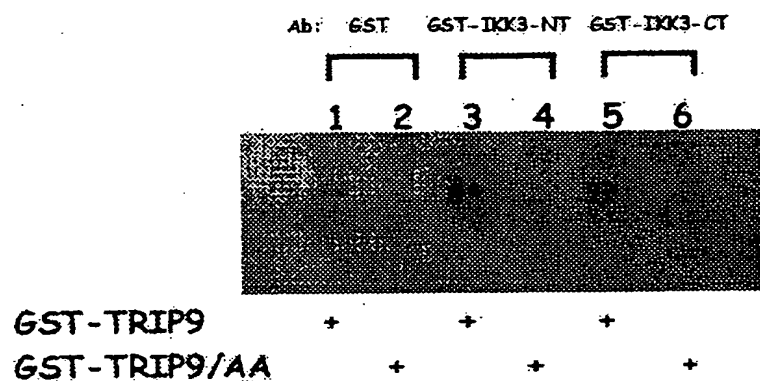


FIG. 16A

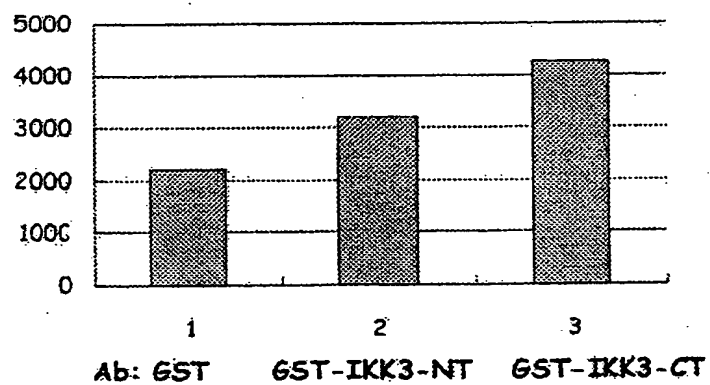


FIG. 16B

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Sakai, Yutaka
Hashimoto, Yasuhiro

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 His Thr Asp Asp Leu Leu Gly Gln Gly Ala Thr Ala Ser Val Tyr Lys
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Thr Cys Gln Leu Ser Leu Gly Leu Gln Ser Gln Leu Val Pro Ile Leu	
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Leu Gln Ser Gln Leu Val Pro Ile Leu Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Val Glu
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Asp Lys Val Asn Phe Ser His Leu Ala Lys Arg Leu Leu Gln Val Phe
580 585 590

Gln Glu Glu Cys Val Gln Lys Tyr Gln Ala Ser Leu Val Thr His Gly
595 600 605

Lys Arg Met Arg Val Val His Glu Thr Arg Asn His Leu Arg Leu Val
610 615 620

Gly Cys Ser Val Ala Ala Cys Asn Thr Glu Ala Gln Gly Val Gln Glu
625 630 635 640

Ser Leu Ser Lys Leu Leu Glu Glu Leu Ser His Gln Leu Leu Gln Asp
645 650 655

Arg Ala Lys Gly Ala Gln Ala Ser Pro Pro Pro Ile Ala Pro Tyr Pro
660 665 670

Ser Pro Thr Arg Lys Asp Leu Leu Leu His Met Gln Glu Leu Cys Glu
675 680 685

Gly Met Lys Leu Leu Ala Ser Asp Leu Leu Asp Asn Asn Arg Ile Ile
690 695 700

Glu Arg Leu Asn Arg Val Pro Ala Pro Pro Asp Val
705 710 715

<210> 3

<211> 745

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 3

Met Glu Arg Pro Pro Gly Leu Arg Pro Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Trp Glu

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1	5	10	15
Met Arg Glu Arg Leu Gly Thr Gly Gly Phe Gly Asn Val Cys Leu Tyr			
20	25	30	
Gln His Arg Glu Leu Asp Leu Lys Ile Ala Ile Lys Ser Cys Arg Leu			
35	40	45	
Glu Leu Ser Thr Lys Asn Arg Glu Arg Trp Cys His Glu Ile Gln Ile			
50	55	60	
Met Lys Lys Leu Asn His Ala Asn Val Val Lys Ala Cys Asp Val Pro			
65	70	75	80
Glu Glu Leu Asn Ile Leu Ile His Asp Val Pro Leu Leu Ala Met Glu			
85	90	95	
Tyr Cys Ser Gly Gly Asp Leu Arg Lys Leu Leu Asn Lys Pro Glu Asn			
100	105	110	
Cys Cys Gly Leu Lys Glu Ser Gln Ile Leu Ser Leu Leu Ser Asp Ile			
115	120	125	
Gly Ser Gly Ile Arg Tyr Leu His Glu Asn Lys Ile Ile His Arg Asp			
130	135	140	
Leu Lys Pro Glu Asn Ile Val Leu Gln Asp Val Gly Gly Lys Ile Ile			
145	150	155	160
His Lys Ile Ile Asp Leu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Asp Val Asp Gln Gly Ser			
165	170	175	
Leu Cys Thr Ser Phe Val Gly Thr Leu Gln Tyr Leu Ala Pro Glu Leu			
180	185	190	
Phe Glu Asn Lys Pro Tyr Thr Ala Thr Val Asp Tyr Trp Ser Phe Gly			
195	200	205	
Thr Met Val Phe Glu Cys Ile Ala Gly Tyr Arg Pro Phe Leu His His			
210	215	220	

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Leu Gln Pro Phe Thr Trp His Glu Lys Ile Lys Lys Lys Asp Pro Lys
225 230 235 240

Cys Ile Phe Ala Cys Glu Glu Met Ser Gly Glu Val Arg Phe Ser Ser
245 250 255

His Leu Pro Gln Pro Asn Ser Leu Cys Ser Leu Ile Val Glu Pro Met
260 265 270

Glu Asn Trp Leu Gln Leu Met Leu Asn Trp Asp Pro Gln Gln Arg Gly
275 280 285

Gly Pro Val Asp Leu Thr Leu Lys Gln Pro Arg Cys Phe Val Leu Met
290 295 300

Asp His Ile Leu Asn Leu Lys Ile Val His Ile Leu Asn Met Thr Ser
305 310 315 320

Ala Lys Ile Ile Ser Phe Leu Leu Pro Pro Asp Glu Ser Leu His Ser
325 330 335

Leu Gln Ser Arg Ile Glu Arg Glu Thr Gly Ile Asn Thr Gly Ser Gln
340 345 350

Glu Leu Leu Ser Glu Thr Gly Ile Ser Leu Asp Pro Arg Lys Pro Ala
355 360 365

Ser Gln Cys Val Leu Asp Gly Val Arg Gly Cys Asp Ser Tyr Met Val
370 375 380

Tyr Leu Phe Asp Lys Ser Lys Thr Val Tyr Glu Gly Pro Phe Ala Ser
385 390 395 400

Arg Ser Leu Ser Asp Cys Val Asn Tyr Ile Val Gln Asp Ser Lys Ile
405 410 415

Gln Leu Pro Ile Ile Gln Leu Arg Lys Val Trp Ala Glu Ala Val His
420 425 430

Tyr Val Ser Gly Leu Lys Glu Asp Tyr Ser Arg Leu Phe Gln Gly Gln
 435 440 445
 Arg Ala Ala Met Leu Ser Leu Leu Arg Tyr Asn Ala Asn Leu Thr Lys
 450 455 460
 Met Lys Asn Thr Leu Ile Ser Ala Ser Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Lys Leu
 465 470 475 480
 Glu Phe Phe His Lys Ser Ile Gln Leu Asp Leu Glu Arg Tyr Ser Glu
 485 490 495
 Gln Met Thr Tyr Gly Ile Ser Ser Glu Lys Met Leu Lys Ala Trp Lys
 500 505 510
 Glu Met Glu Glu Lys Ala Ile His Tyr Ala Glu Val Gly Val Ile Gly
 515 520 525
 Tyr Leu Glu Asp Gln Ile Met Ser Leu His Ala Glu Ile Met Glu Leu
 530 535 540
 Gln Lys Ser Pro Tyr Gly Arg Arg Gln Gly Asp Leu Met Glu Ser Leu
 545 550 555 560
 Glu Gln Arg Ala Ile Asp Leu Tyr Lys Gln Leu Lys His Arg Pro Ser
 565 570 575
 Asp His Ser Tyr Ser Asp Ser Thr Glu Met Val Lys Ile Ile Val His
 580 585 590
 Thr Val Gln Ser Gln Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Glu Leu Phe Gly His Leu
 595 600 605
 Ser Lys Leu Leu Gly Cys Lys Gln Lys Ile Ile Asp Leu Leu Pro Lys
 610 615 620
 Val Glu Val Ala Leu Ser Asn Ile Lys Glu Ala Asp Asn Thr Val Met
 625 630 635 640
 Phe Met Gln Gly Lys Arg Gln Lys Glu Ile Trp His Leu Leu Lys Ile

Met Arg Arg Leu Thr His Pro Asn Val Val Ala Ala Arg Asp Val Pro
65 70 75 80

Glu Gly Met Gln Asn Leu Ala Pro Asn Asp Leu Pro Leu Leu Ala Met
85 90 95

Glu Tyr Cys Gln Gly Gly Asp Leu Arg Lys Tyr Leu Asn Gln Phe Glu
100 105 110

Asn Cys Cys Gly Leu Arg Glu Gly Ala Ile Leu Thr Leu Leu Ser Asp
115 120 125

Ile Ala Ser Ala Leu Arg Tyr Leu His Glu Asn Arg Ile Ile His Arg
130 135 140

Asp Leu Lys Pro Glu Asn Ile Val Leu Gln Gln Gly Glu Gln Arg Leu
145 150 155 160

Ile His Lys Ile Ile Asp Leu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Glu Leu Asp Gln Gly
165 170 175

Ser Leu Cys Thr Ser Phe Val Gly Thr Leu Gln Tyr Leu Ala Pro Glu
180 185 190

Leu Leu Glu Gln Gln Lys Tyr Thr Val Thr Val Asp Tyr Trp Ser Phe
195 200 205

Gly Thr Leu Ala Phe Glu Cys Ile Thr Gly Phe Arg Pro Phe Leu Pro
210 215 220

Asn Trp Gln Pro Val Gln Trp His Ser Lys Val Arg Gln Lys Ser Glu
225 230 235 240

Val Asp Ile Val Val Ser Glu Asp Leu Asn Gly Thr Val Lys Phe Ser
245 250 255

Ser Ser Leu Pro Tyr Pro Asn Asn Leu Asn Ser Val Leu Ala Glu Arg
260 265 270

Leu Glu Lys Trp Leu Gln Leu Met Leu Met Trp His Pro Arg Gln Arg

275	280	285
Gly Thr Asp Pro Thr Tyr Gly Pro Asn Gly Cys Phe Lys Ala Leu Asp		
290	295	300
Asp Ile Leu Asn Leu Lys Leu Val His Ile Leu Asn Met Val Thr Gly		
305	310	315 320
Thr Ile His Thr Tyr Pro Val Thr Glu Asp Glu Ser Leu Gln Ser Leu		
325	330	335
Lys Ala Arg Ile Gln Gln Asp Thr Gly Ile Pro Glu Glu Asp Gln Glu		
340	345	350
Leu Leu Gln Glu Ala Gly Leu Ala Leu Ile Pro Asp Lys Pro Ala Thr		
355	360	365
Gln Cys Ile Ser Asp Gly Lys Leu Asn Glu Gly His Thr Leu Asp Met		
370	375	380
Asp Leu Val Phe Leu Phe Asp Asn Ser Lys Ile Thr Tyr Glu Thr Gln		
385	390	395 400
Ile Ser Pro Arg Pro Gln Pro Glu Ser Val Ser Cys Ile Leu Gln Glu		
405	410	415
Pro Lys Arg Asn Leu Ala Phe Phe Gln Leu Arg Lys Val Trp Gly Gln		
420	425	430
Val Trp His Ser Ile Gln Thr Leu Lys Glu Asp Cys Asn Arg Leu Gln		
435	440	445
Gln Gly Gln Arg Ala Ala Met Met Asn Leu Leu Arg Asn Asn Ser Cys		
450	455	460
Leu Ser Lys Met Lys Asn Ser Met Ala Ser Met Ser Gln Gln Leu Lys		
465	470	475 480
Ala Lys Leu Asp Phe Phe Lys Thr Ser Ile Gln Ile Asp Leu Glu Lys		
485	490	495

Tyr Ser Glu Gln Thr Glu Phe Gly Ile Thr Ser Asp Lys Leu Leu Leu
500 505 510

Ala Trp Arg Glu Met Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Leu Cys Gly Arg Glu Asn
515 520 525

Glu Val Lys Leu Leu Val Glu Arg Met Met Ala Leu Gln Thr Asp Ile
530 535 540

Val Asp Leu Gln Arg Ser Pro Met Gly Arg Lys Gln Gly Gly Thr Leu
545 550 555 560

Asp Asp Leu Glu Glu Gln Ala Arg Glu Leu Tyr Arg Arg Leu Arg Glu
565 570 575

Lys Pro Arg Asp Gln Arg Thr Glu Gly Asp Ser Gln Glu Met Val Arg
580 585 590

Leu Leu Leu Gln Ala Ile Gln Ser Phe Glu Lys Lys Val Arg Val Ile
595 600 605

Tyr Thr Gln Leu Ser Lys Thr Val Val Cys Lys Gln Lys Ala Leu Glu
610 615 620

Leu Leu Pro Lys Val Glu Glu Val Val Ser Leu Met Asn Glu Asp Glu
625 630 635 640

Lys Thr Val Val Arg Leu Gln Glu Lys Arg Gln Lys Glu Leu Trp Asn
645 650 655

Leu Leu Lys Ile Ala Cys Ser Lys Val Arg Gly Pro Val Ser Gly Ser
660 665 670

Pro Asp Ser Met Asn Ala Ser Arg Leu Ser Gln Pro Gly Gln Leu Met
675 680 685

Ser Gln Pro Ser Thr Ala Ser Asn Ser Leu Pro Glu Pro Ala Lys Lys
690 695 700

Ser Glu Glu Leu Val Ala Glu Ala His Asn Leu Cys Thr Leu Leu Glu
705 710 715 720

Asn Ala Ile Gln Asp Thr Val Arg Glu Gln Asp Gln Ser Phe Thr Ala
725 730 735

Leu Asp Trp Ser Trp Leu Gln Thr Glu Glu Glu Glu His Ser Cys Leu
740 745 750

Glu Gln Ala Ser
755

<210> 5

<211> 20

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 5

tcctgatttc tgcagctctg

20

<210> 6

<211> 20

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 6

aacttctcca caaccctctg

20

<210> 7

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 7

ccccccgcgg ccgccaccat gcagagcaca gcccaattacc tgtgg

45

<210> 8

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 8

ccccccgcgg ccgcctcaga catcaggagg tgctgggact ctatt

45

<210> 9

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 9

ccccccgcgg ccgccatgga gcggcccccg gggctgcggc cgggc

45

<210> 10

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 10

ccccccgcgg ccgcctcatt ctgttaacca actccaatca agatt

45

<210> 11

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 11

ccccccgcgg ccgccatgag ctggtcacct tccctgacaa cgcag

45

<210> 12

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 12

ccccccgcgg ccgcctcatg aggctgctc caggcagctg tgctc

45

<210> 13

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 13

ccccccgcgg ccgccatgtt ccaggcggcc gagcgccccc aggag

45

<210> 14
<211> 45
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 14
ccccccgcgg ccgcctcaga ggcggatctc ctgcagctcc ttgac 45

<210> 15
<211> 45
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 15
ccccccgcgg ccgccatggc cggggtcgcg tgcttgggga aaact 45

<210> 16
<211> 45
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 16
ccccccgcgg ccgcctcaca gctctgggcc aagctctgcg cccag 45

<210> 17
<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 17

ccccccgcgg ccgccatggc tggggtcgcg tgcttgggaa aagct

45

<210> 18

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 18

ccccccgcgg ccgcctcaca gccccgggcc caactccgcg cccaa

45

<210> 19

<211> 44

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 19

ccccccgcgg ccgcatgtcg gaggcgcgga aggggcccga cgag

44

<210> 20

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 20

ccccccgagg ccgcctcaca gcgccccac gtgggggagt ggcag

45

<210> 21

<211> 33

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 21

gagctgggtg ctgtgatggt cttcaacact acc

33

<210> 22

<211> 33

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 22

ggtagtggtg aagaccatca cagcaaccag etc

33

<210> 23

<211> 46

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 23

agtgggagcc tgctggctgt rgctggaggc tcctgagaat gccttt

46

<210> 24

<211> 44

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 24

aaagcattct caggagcctc cagcacagcc agcaggtcc cact

44

<210> 25

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 25

gagctggatg atgatgcgaa gttcgtcgcg gtctatggga ctgag

45

<210> 26

<211> 44

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 26

ctcagtccca tagaccgga cgaacttcga tcatcatcca gctc

44

<210> 27

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 27

agtgggagcc tgctggaggt gctggaggag cctgagaatg ccttt

45

<210> 28

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 28

aaaggcattc tcaggctcct ccagcacctc cagcaggctc ccact

45

<210> 29

<211> 33

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 29

gatgagaagt tcgtcgaggt ctatgggact gag

33

<210> 30

<211> 33

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 30

ctcagtcacca tagacctoga cgaacttctc atc

33

<210> 31

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 31

gacgaccgcc acgacgccgg cctggacgcc atgaaagacg aggag

45

<210> 32

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 32

ctcctcgtct ttcattggcgt ccaggccggc gtcgtggcgg tcgtc

45

<210> 33

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 33

gatgaatggt gcgacgccgg cctgggcgct ctaggtcccg acgca

45

<210> 34
<211> 45
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 34
tgcgtcggga cctagagcgc ccaggccggc gtcgcacat tcac 45

<210> 35
<211> 44
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 35
gatgaatggt ggcagccgc ctgggcgcc tgggtccgga cgca 44

<210> 36
<211> 45
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 36
tgcgtccgga cccagggcgc ccaggccggc gtcgcacat tcac 45

<210> 37
<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 37

gagagccagt accacgctgg cattgaggct ctgcgctctc tgcgc

45

<210> 38

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 38

gcgcagagag cgcagagcct caatgccagc gtcgtactgg ctctc

45

<210> 39

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 39

ggggagcggg ctgatgccac ctatggcgcc tcctcgctca cctac

45

<210> 40

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

<400> 40

gtaggtgagc gaggaggcgc cataggtggc atcagccccg tcccc

45

<210> 41

<211> 716

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: DT7-IKK3
mutant

<400> 41

Met Gln Ser Thr Ala Asn Tyr Leu Trp His Thr Asp Asp Leu Leu Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Gly Ala Thr Ala Ser Val Tyr Lys Ala Arg Asn Lys Lys Ser Gly
20 25 30

Glu Leu Val Ala Val Met Val Phe Asn Thr Thr Ser Tyr Leu Arg Pro
35 40 45

Arg Glu Val Gln Val Arg Glu Phe Glu Val Leu Arg Lys Leu Asn His
50 55 60

Gln Asn Ile Val Lys Leu Phe Ala Val Glu Glu Thr Gly Gly Ser Arg
65 70 75 80

Gln Lys Val Leu Val Met Glu Tyr Cys Ser Ser Gly Ser Leu Leu Ser
85 90 95

Val Leu Glu Ser Pro Glu Asn Ala Phe Gly Leu Pro Glu Asp Glu Phe
100 105 110

Leu Val Val Leu Arg Cys Val Val Ala Gly Met Asn His Leu Arg Glu
115 120 125

Asn Gly Ile Val His Arg Asp Ile Lys Pro Gly Asn Ile Met Arg Leu
130 135 140

Val Gly Glu Glu Gly Gln Ser Ile Tyr Lys Leu Thr Asp Phe Gly Ala
145 150 155 160

Ala Arg Glu Leu Asp Asp Asp Glu Lys Phe Val Ser Val Tyr Gly Thr
165 170 175

Glu Glu Tyr Leu His Pro Asp Met Tyr Glu Arg Ala Val Leu Arg Lys
180 185 190

Pro Gln Gln Lys Ala Phe Gly Val Thr Val Asp Leu Trp Ser Ile Gly
195 200 205

Val Thr Leu Tyr His Ala Ala Thr Gly Ser Leu Pro Phe Ile Pro Phe
210 215 220

Gly Gly Pro Arg Arg Asn Lys Glu Ile Met Tyr Arg Ile Thr Thr Glu
225 230 235 240

Lys Pro Ala Gly Ala Ile Ala Gly Ala Gln Arg Arg Glu Asn Gly Pro
245 250 255

Leu Glu Trp Ser Tyr Thr Leu Pro Ile Thr Cys Gln Leu Ser Leu Gly
260 265 270

Leu Gln Ser Gln Leu Val Pro Ile Leu Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Val Glu
275 280 285

Gln Ala Lys Cys Trp Gly Phe Asp Gln Phe Phe Ala Glu Thr Ser Asp
290 295 300

Ile Leu Gln Arg Val Val Val His Val Phe Ser Leu Ser Gln Ala Val
305 310 315 320

Leu His His Ile Tyr Ile His Ala His Asn Thr Ile Ala Ile Phe Gln
325 330 335

Glu Ala Val His Lys Gln Thr Ser Val Ala Pro Arg His Gln Glu Tyr

340	345	350
Leu Phe Glu Gly His Leu Cys Val	Leu Glu Pro Ser Val Ser Ala Gln	
355	360	365
His Ile Ala His Thr Thr Ala Ser Ser Pro Leu Thr Leu Phe Ser Thr		
370	375	380
Ala Ile Pro Lys Gly Leu Ala Phe Arg Asp Pro Ala Leu Asp Val Pro		
385	390	395
Lys Phe Val Pro Lys Val Asp Leu Gln Ala Asp Tyr Asn Thr Ala Lys		
405	410	415
Gly Val Leu Gly Ala Gly Tyr Gln Ala Leu Arg Leu Ala Arg Ala Leu		
420	425	430
Leu Asp Gly Gln Glu Leu Met Phe Arg Gly Leu His Trp Val Met Glu		
435	440	445
Val Leu Gln Ala Thr Cys Arg Arg Thr Leu Glu Val Ala Arg Thr Ser		
450	455	460
Leu Leu Tyr Leu Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Glu Arg Phe Ser Ser Val		
465	470	475
Ala Gly Thr Pro Glu Ile Gln Glu Leu Lys Ala Ala Ala Glu Leu Arg		
485	490	495
Ser Arg Leu Arg Thr Leu Ala Glu Val Leu Ser Arg Cys Ser Gln Asn		
500	505	510
Ile Thr Glu Thr Gln Glu Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Asn Arg Glu Leu Val		
515	520	525
Lys Ser Arg Asp Gln Val His Glu Asp Arg Ser Ile Gln Gln Ile Gln		
530	535	540
Cys Cys Leu Asp Lys Met Asn Phe Ile Tyr Lys Gln Phe Lys Lys Ser		
545	550	555
		560

Arg Met Arg Pro Gly Leu Gly Tyr Asn Glu Glu Gln Ile His Lys Leu
565 570 575

Asp Lys Val Asn Phe Ser His Leu Ala Lys Arg Leu Leu Gln Val Phe
580 585 590

Gln Glu Glu Cys Val Gln Lys Tyr Gln Ala Ser Leu Val Thr His Gly
595 600 605

Lys Arg Met Arg Val Val His Glu Thr Arg Asn His Leu Arg Leu Val
610 615 620

Gly Cys Ser Val Ala Ala Cys Asn Thr Glu Ala Gln Gly Val Gln Glu
625 630 635 640

Ser Leu Ser Lys Leu Leu Glu Glu Leu Ser His Gln Leu Leu Gln Asp
645 650 655

Arg Ala Lys Gly Ala Gln Ala Ser Pro Pro Pro Ile Ala Pro Tyr Pro
660 665 670

Ser Pro Thr Arg Lys Asp Leu Leu Leu His Met Gln Glu Leu Cys Glu
675 680 685

Gly Met Lys Leu Leu Ala Ser Asp Leu Leu Asp Asn Asn Arg Ile Ile
690 695 700

Glu Arg Leu Asn Arg Val Pro Ala Pro Pro Asp Val
705 710 715

<210> 42

<211> 716

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: DT7-IKK3

mutant

<400> 42

Met Gln Ser Thr Ala Asn Tyr Leu Trp His Thr Asp Asp Leu Leu Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Gly Ala Thr Ala Ser Val Tyr Lys Ala Arg Asn Lys Lys Ser Gly
20 25 30

Glu Leu Val Ala Val Lys Val Phe Asn Thr Thr Ser Tyr Leu Arg Pro
35 40 45

Arg Glu Val Gln Val Arg Glu Phe Glu Val Leu Arg Lys Leu Asn His
50 55 60

Gln Asn Ile Val Lys Leu Phe Ala Val Glu Glu Thr Gly Gly Ser Arg
65 70 75 80

Gln Lys Val Leu Val Met Glu Tyr Cys Ser Ser Gly Ser Leu Leu Ala
85 90 95

Val Leu Glu Ala Pro Glu Asn Ala Phe Gly Leu Pro Glu Asp Glu Phe
100 105 110

Leu Val Val Leu Arg Cys Val Val Ala Gly Met Asn His Leu Arg Glu
115 120 125

Asn Gly Ile Val His Arg Asp Ile Lys Pro Gly Asn Ile Met Arg Leu
130 135 140

Val Gly Glu Glu Gly Gln Ser Ile Tyr Lys Leu Thr Asp Phe Gly Ala
145 150 155 160

Ala Arg Glu Leu Asp Asp Asp Glu Lys Phe Val Ser Val Tyr Gly Thr
165 170 175

Glu Glu Tyr Leu His Pro Asp Met Tyr Glu Arg Ala Val Leu Arg Lys
180 185 190

Pro Gln Gln Lys Ala Phe Gly Val Thr Val Asp Leu Trp Ser Ile Gly

195	200	205
Val Thr Leu Tyr His Ala Ala Thr Gly Ser Leu Pro Phe Ile Pro Phe		
210	215	220
Gly Gly Pro Arg Arg Asn Lys Glu Ile Met Tyr Arg Ile Thr Thr Glu		
225	230	235 240
Lys Pro Ala Gly Ala Ile Ala Gly Ala Gln Arg Arg Glu Asn Gly Pro		
245	250	255
Leu Glu Trp Ser Tyr Thr Leu Pro Ile Thr Cys Gln Leu Ser Leu Gly		
260	265	270
Leu Gln Ser Gln Leu Val Pro Ile Leu Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Val Glu		
275	280	285
Gln Ala Lys Cys Trp Gly Phe Asp Gln Phe Phe Ala Glu Thr Ser Asp		
290	295	300
Ile Leu Gln Arg Val Val Val His Val Phe Ser Leu Ser Gln Ala Val		
305	310	315 320
Leu His His Ile Tyr Ile His Ala His Asn Thr Ile Ala Ile Phe Gln		
325	330	335
Glu Ala Val His Lys Gln Thr Ser Val Ala Pro Arg His Gln Glu Tyr		
340	345	350
Leu Phe Glu Gly His Leu Cys Val Leu Glu Pro Ser Val Ser Ala Gln		
355	360	365
His Ile Ala His Thr Thr Ala Ser Ser Pro Leu Thr Leu Phe Ser Thr		
370	375	380
Ala Ile Pro Lys Gly Leu Ala Phe Arg Asp Pro Ala Leu Asp Val Pro		
385	390	395 400
Lys Phe Val Pro Lys Val Asp Leu Gln Ala Asp Tyr Asn Thr Ala Lys		
405	410	415

Gly Val Leu Gly Ala Gly Tyr Gln Ala Leu Arg Leu Ala Arg Ala Leu
420 425 430

Leu Asp Gly Gln Glu Leu Met Phe Arg Gly Leu His Trp Val Met Glu
435 440 445

Val Leu Gln Ala Thr Cys Arg Arg Thr Leu Glu Val Ala Arg Thr Ser
450 455 460

Leu Leu Tyr Leu Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Glu Arg Phe Ser Ser Val
465 470 475 480

Ala Gly Thr Pro Glu Ile Gln Glu Leu Lys Ala Ala Ala Glu Leu Arg
485 490 495

Ser Arg Leu Arg Thr Leu Ala Glu Val Leu Ser Arg Cys Ser Gln Asn
500 505 510

Ile Thr Glu Thr Gln Glu Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Asn Arg Glu Leu Val
515 520 525

Lys Ser Arg Asp Gln Val His Glu Asp Arg Ser Ile Gln Gln Ile Gln
530 535 540

Cys Cys Leu Asp Lys Met Asn Phe Ile Tyr Lys Gln Phe Lys Lys Ser
545 550 555 560

Arg Met Arg Pro Gly Leu Gly Tyr Asn Glu Glu Gln Ile His Lys Leu
565 570 575

Asp Lys Val Asn Phe Ser His Leu Ala Lys Arg Leu Leu Gln Val Phe
580 585 590

Gln Glu Glu Cys Val Gln Lys Tyr Gln Ala Ser Leu Val Thr His Gly
595 600 605

Lys Arg Met Arg Val Val His Glu Thr Arg Asn His Leu Arg Leu Val
610 615 620

Gly Cys Ser Val Ala Ala Cys Asn Thr Glu Ala Gln Gly Val Gln Glu
625 630 635 640

Ser Leu Ser Lys Leu Leu Glu Glu Leu Ser His Gln Leu Leu Gln Asp
645 650 655

Arg Ala Lys Gly Ala Gln Ala Ser Pro Pro Pro Ile Ala Pro Tyr Pro
660 665 670

Ser Pro Thr Arg Lys Asp Leu Leu Leu His Met Gln Glu Leu Cys Glu
675 680 685

Gly Met Lys Leu Leu Ala Ser Asp Leu Leu Asp Asn Asn Arg Ile Ile
690 695 700

Glu Arg Leu Asn Arg Val Pro Ala Pro Pro Asp Val
705 710 715

<210> 43

<211> 716

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: DT7-IKK3
mutant

<400> 43

Met Gln Ser Thr Ala Asn Tyr Leu Trp His Thr Asp Asp Leu Leu Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Gly Ala Thr Ala Ser Val Tyr Lys Ala Arg Asn Lys Lys Ser Gly
20 25 30

Glu Leu Val Ala Val Lys Val Phe Asn Thr Thr Ser Tyr Leu Arg Pro
35 40 45

Arg Glu Val Gln Val Arg Glu Phe Glu Val Leu Arg Lys Leu Asn His

50	55	60
Gln Asn Ile Val Lys Leu Phe Ala Val Glu Glu Thr Gly Gly Ser Arg		
65	70	75 80
Gln Lys Val Leu Val Met Glu Tyr Cys Ser Ser Gly Ser Leu Leu Ser		
85	90	95
Val Leu Glu Ser Pro Glu Asn Ala Phe Gly Leu Pro Glu Asp Glu Phe		
100	105	110
Leu Val Val Leu Arg Cys Val Val Ala Gly Met Asn His Leu Arg Glu		
115	120	125
Asn Gly Ile Val His Arg Asp Ile Lys Pro Gly Asn Ile Met Arg Leu		
130	135	140
Val Gly Glu Glu Gly Gln Ser Ile Tyr Lys Leu Thr Asp Phe Gly Ala		
145	150	155 160
Ala Arg Glu Leu Asp Asp Asp Ala Lys Phe Val Ala Val Tyr Gly Thr		
165	170	175
Glu Glu Tyr Leu His Pro Asp Met Tyr Glu Arg Ala Val Leu Arg Lys		
180	185	190
Pro Gln Gln Lys Ala Phe Gly Val Thr Val Asp Leu Trp Ser Ile Gly		
195	200	205
Val Thr Leu Tyr His Ala Ala Thr Gly Ser Leu Pro Phe Ile Pro Phe		
210	215	220
Gly Gly Pro Arg Arg Asn Lys Glu Ile Met Tyr Arg Ile Thr Thr Glu		
225	230	235 240
Lys Pro Ala Gly Ala Ile Ala Gly Ala Gln Arg Arg Glu Asn Gly Pro		
245	250	255
Leu Glu Trp Ser Tyr Thr Leu Pro Ile Thr Cys Gln Leu Ser Leu Gly		
260	265	270

Leu Gln Ser Gln Leu Val Pro Ile Leu Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Val Glu
275 280 285

Gln Ala Lys Cys Trp Gly Phe Asp Gln Phe Phe Ala Glu Thr Ser Asp
290 295 300

Ile Leu Gln Arg Val Val Val His Val Phe Ser Leu Ser Gln Ala Val
305 310 315 320

Leu His His Ile Tyr Ile His Ala His Asn Thr Ile Ala Ile Phe Gln
325 330 335

Glu Ala Val His Lys Gln Thr Ser Val Ala Pro Arg His Gln Glu Tyr
340 345 350

Leu Phe Glu Gly His Leu Cys Val Leu Glu Pro Ser Val Ser Ala Gln
355 360 365

His Ile Ala His Thr Thr Ala Ser Ser Pro Leu Thr Leu Phe Ser Thr
370 375 380

Ala Ile Pro Lys Gly Leu Ala Phe Arg Asp Pro Ala Leu Asp Val Pro
385 390 395 400

Lys Phe Val Pro Lys Val Asp Leu Gln Ala Asp Tyr Asn Thr Ala Lys
405 410 415

Gly Val Leu Gly Ala Gly Tyr Gln Ala Leu Arg Leu Ala Arg Ala Leu
420 425 430

Leu Asp Gly Gln Glu Leu Met Phe Arg Gly Leu His Trp Val Met Glu
435 440 445

Val Leu Gln Ala Thr Cys Arg Arg Thr Leu Glu Val Ala Arg Thr Ser
450 455 460

Leu Leu Tyr Leu Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Glu Arg Phe Ser Ser Val
465 470 475 480

Ala Gly Thr Pro Glu Ile Gln Glu Leu Lys Ala Ala Ala Glu Leu Arg
 485 490 495

Ser Arg Leu Arg Thr Leu Ala Glu Val Leu Ser Arg Cys Ser Gln Asn
 500 505 510

Ile Thr Glu Thr Gln Glu Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Asn Arg Glu Leu Val
 515 520 525

Lys Ser Arg Asp Gln Val His Glu Asp Arg Ser Ile Gln Gln Ile Gln
 530 535 540

Cys Cys Leu Asp Lys Met Asn Phe Ile Tyr Lys Gln Phe Lys Lys Ser
 545 550 555 560

Arg Met Arg Pro Gly Leu Gly Tyr Asn Glu Glu Gln Ile His Lys Leu
 565 570 575

Asp Lys Val Asn Phe Ser His Leu Ala Lys Arg Leu Leu Gln Val Phe
 580 585 590

Gln Glu Glu Cys Val Gln Lys Tyr Gln Ala Ser Leu Val Thr His Gly
 595 600 605

Lys Arg Met Arg Val Val His Glu Thr Arg Asn His Leu Arg Leu Val
 610 615 620

Gly Cys Ser Val Ala Ala Cys Asn Thr Glu Ala Gln Gly Val Gln Glu
 625 630 635 640

Ser Leu Ser Lys Leu Leu Glu Glu Leu Ser His Gln Leu Leu Gln Asp
 645 650 655

Arg Ala Lys Gly Ala Gln Ala Ser Pro Pro Pro Ile Ala Pro Tyr Pro
 660 665 670

Ser Pro Thr Arg Lys Asp Leu Leu Leu His Met Gln Glu Leu Cys Glu
 675 680 685

Gly Met Lys Leu Leu Ala Ser Asp Leu Leu Asp Asn Asn Arg Ile Ile

690

695

700

Glu Arg Leu Asn Arg Val Pro Ala Pro Pro Asp Val
 705 710 715

<210> 44

<211> 716

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: DT7-IKK3
 mutant

<400> 44

Met Gln Ser Thr Ala Asn Tyr Leu Trp His Thr Asp Asp Leu Leu Gly
 1 5 10 15

Gln Gly Ala Thr Ala Ser Val Tyr Lys Ala Arg Asn Lys Lys Ser Gly
 20 25 30

Glu Leu Val Ala Val Lys Val Phe Asn Thr Thr Ser Tyr Leu Arg Pro
 35 40 45

Arg Glu Val Gln Val Arg Glu Phe Glu Val Leu Arg Lys Leu Asn His
 50 55 60

Gln Asn Ile Val Lys Leu Phe Ala Val Glu Glu Thr Gly Gly Ser Arg
 65 70 75 80

Gln Lys Val Leu Val Met Glu Tyr Cys Ser Ser Gly Ser Leu Leu Glu
 85 90 95

Val Leu Glu Glu Pro Glu Asn Ala Phe Gly Leu Pro Glu Asp Glu Phe
 100 105 110

Leu Val Val Leu Arg Cys Val Val Ala Gly Met Asn His Leu Arg Glu
 115 120 125

Asn Gly Ile Val His Arg Asp Ile Lys Pro Gly Asn Ile Met Arg Leu
130 135 140

Val Gly Glu Glu Gly Gln Ser Ile Tyr Lys Leu Thr Asp Phe Gly Ala
145 150 155 160

Ala Arg Glu Leu Asp Asp Asp Glu Lys Phe Val Ser Val Tyr Gly Thr
165 170 175

Glu Glu Tyr Leu His Pro Asp Met Tyr Glu Arg Ala Val Leu Arg Lys
180 185 190

Pro Gln Gln Lys Ala Phe Gly Val Thr Val Asp Leu Trp Ser Ile Gly
195 200 205

Val Thr Leu Tyr His Ala Ala Thr Gly Ser Leu Pro Phe Ile Pro Phe
210 215 220

Gly Gly Pro Arg Arg Asn Lys Glu Ile Met Tyr Arg Ile Thr Thr Glu
225 230 235 240

Lys Pro Ala Gly Ala Ile Ala Gly Ala Gln Arg Arg Glu Asn Gly Pro
245 250 255

Leu Glu Trp Ser Tyr Thr Leu Pro Ile Thr Cys Gln Leu Ser Leu Gly
260 265 270

Leu Gln Ser Gln Leu Val Pro Ile Leu Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Val Glu
275 280 285

Gln Ala Lys Cys Trp Gly Phe Asp Gln Phe Phe Ala Glu Thr Ser Asp
290 295 300

Ile Leu Gln Arg Val Val Val His Val Phe Ser Leu Ser Gln Ala Val
305 310 315 320

Leu His His Ile Tyr Ile His Ala His Asn Thr Ile Ala Ile Phe Gln
325 330 335

Glu Ala Val His Lys Gln Thr Ser Val Ala Pro Arg His Gln Glu Tyr
340 345 350

Leu Phe Glu Gly His Leu Cys Val Leu Glu Pro Ser Val Ser Ala Gln
355 360 365

His Ile Ala His Thr Thr Ala Ser Ser Pro Leu Thr Leu Phe Ser Thr
370 375 380

Ala Ile Pro Lys Gly Leu Ala Phe Arg Asp Pro Ala Leu Asp Val Pro
385 390 395 400

Lys Phe Val Pro Lys Val Asp Leu Gln Ala Asp Tyr Asn Thr Ala Lys
405 410 415

Gly Val Leu Gly Ala Gly Tyr Gln Ala Leu Arg Leu Ala Arg Ala Leu
420 425 430

Leu Asp Gly Gln Glu Leu Met Phe Arg Gly Leu His Trp Val Met Glu
435 440 445

Val Leu Gln Ala Thr Cys Arg Arg Thr Leu Glu Val Ala Arg Thr Ser
450 455 460

Leu Leu Tyr Leu Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Glu Arg Phe Ser Ser Val
465 470 475 480

Ala Gly Thr Pro Glu Ile Gln Glu Leu Lys Ala Ala Ala Glu Leu Arg
485 490 495

Ser Arg Leu Arg Thr Leu Ala Glu Val Leu Ser Arg Cys Ser Gln Asn
500 505 510

Ile Thr Glu Thr Gln Glu Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Asn Arg Glu Leu Val
515 520 525

Lys Ser Arg Asp Gln Val His Glu Asp Arg Ser Ile Gln Gln Ile Gln
530 535 540

Cys Cys Leu Asp Lys Met Asn Phe Ile Tyr Lys Gln Phe Lys Lys Ser

545	550	555	560
Arg Met Arg Pro Gly Leu Gly Tyr Asn Glu Glu Gln Ile His Lys Leu			
	565	570	575
Asp Lys Val Asn Phe Ser His Leu Ala Lys Arg Leu Leu Gln Val Phe			
	580	585	590
Gln Glu Glu Cys Val Gln Lys Tyr Gln Ala Ser Leu Val Thr His Gly			
	595	600	605
Lys Arg Met Arg Val Val His Glu Thr Arg Asn His Leu Arg Leu Val			
	610	615	620
Gly Cys Ser Val Ala Ala Cys Asn Thr Glu Ala Gln Gly Val Gln Glu			
	625	630	635
			640
Ser Leu Ser Lys Leu Leu Glu Glu Leu Ser His Gln Leu Leu Gln Asp			
	645	650	655
Arg Ala Lys Gly Ala Gln Ala Ser Pro Pro Pro Ile Ala Pro Tyr Pro			
	660	665	670
Ser Pro Thr Arg Lys Asp Leu Leu Leu His Met Gln Glu Leu Cys Glu			
	675	680	685
Gly Met Lys Leu Leu Ala Ser Asp Leu Leu Asp Asn Asn Arg Ile Ile			
	690	695	700
Glu Arg Leu Asn Arg Val Pro Ala Pro Pro Asp Val			
	705	710	715

<210> 45

<211> 716

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: DT7-IKK3
mutant

<400> 45

Met Gln Ser Thr Ala Asn Tyr Leu Trp His Thr Asp Asp Leu Leu Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Gly Ala Thr Ala Ser Val Tyr Lys Ala Arg Asn Lys Lys Ser Gly
20 25 30

Glu Leu Val Ala Val Lys Val Phe Asn Thr Thr Ser Tyr Leu Arg Pro
35 40 45

Arg Glu Val Gln Val Arg Glu Phe Glu Val Leu Arg Lys Leu Asn His
50 55 60

Gln Asn Ile Val Lys Leu Phe Ala Val Glu Glu Thr Gly Gly Ser Arg
65 70 75 80

Gln Lys Val Leu Val Met Glu Tyr Cys Ser Ser Gly Ser Leu Leu Ser
85 90 95

Val Leu Glu Ser Pro Glu Asn Ala Phe Gly Leu Pro Glu Asp Glu Phe
100 105 110

Leu Val Val Leu Arg Cys Val Val Ala Gly Met Asn His Leu Arg Glu
115 120 125

Asn Gly Ile Val His Arg Asp Ile Lys Pro Gly Asn Ile Met Arg Leu
130 135 140

Val Gly Glu Glu Gly Gln Ser Ile Tyr Lys Leu Thr Asp Phe Gly Ala
145 150 155 160

Ala Arg Glu Leu Asp Asp Asp Glu Lys Phe Val Glu Val Tyr Gly Thr
165 170 175

Glu Glu Tyr Leu His Pro Asp Met Tyr Glu Arg Ala Val Leu Arg Lys
180 185 190

Pro Gln Gln Lys Ala Phe Gly Val Thr Val Asp Leu Trp Ser Ile Gly
195 200 205

Val Thr Leu Tyr His Ala Ala Thr Gly Ser Leu Pro Phe Ile Pro Phe
210 215 220

Gly Gly Pro Arg Arg Asn Lys Glu Ile Met Tyr Arg Ile Thr Thr Glu
225 230 235 240

Lys Pro Ala Gly Ala Ile Ala Gly Ala Gln Arg Arg Glu Asn Gly Pro
245 250 255

Leu Glu Trp Ser Tyr Thr Leu Pro Ile Thr Cys Gln Leu Ser Leu Gly
260 265 270

Leu Gln Ser Gln Leu Val Pro Ile Leu Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Val Glu
275 280 285

Gln Ala Lys Cys Trp Gly Phe Asp Gln Phe Phe Ala Glu Thr Ser Asp
290 295 300

Ile Leu Gln Arg Val Val Val His Val Phe Ser Leu Ser Gln Ala Val
305 310 315 320

Leu His His Ile Tyr Ile His Ala His Asn Thr Ile Ala Ile Phe Gln
325 330 335

Glu Ala Val His Lys Gln Thr Ser Val Ala Pro Arg His Gln Glu Tyr
340 345 350

Leu Phe Glu Gly His Leu Cys Val Leu Glu Pro Ser Val Ser Ala Gln
355 360 365

His Ile Ala His Thr Thr Ala Ser Ser Pro Leu Thr Leu Phe Ser Thr
370 375 380

Ala Ile Pro Lys Gly Leu Ala Phe Arg Asp Pro Ala Leu Asp Val Pro
385 390 395 400

Lys Phe Val Pro Lys Val Asp Leu Gln Ala Asp Tyr Asn Thr Ala Lys

405	410	415
Gly Val Leu Gly Ala Gly Tyr Gln Ala Leu Arg Leu Ala Arg Ala Leu		
420	425	430
Leu Asp Gly Gln Glu Leu Met Phe Arg Gly Leu His Trp Val Met Glu		
435	440	445
Val Leu Gln Ala Thr Cys Arg Arg Thr Leu Glu Val Ala Arg Thr Ser		
450	455	460
Leu Leu Tyr Leu Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Glu Arg Phe Ser Ser Val		
465	470	475 480
Ala Gly Thr Pro Glu Ile Gln Glu Leu Lys Ala Ala Ala Glu Leu Arg		
485	490	495
Ser Arg Leu Arg Thr Leu Ala Glu Val Leu Ser Arg Cys Ser Gln Asn		
500	505	510
Ile Thr Glu Thr Gln Glu Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Asn Arg Glu Leu Val		
515	520	525
Lys Ser Arg Asp Gln Val His Glu Asp Arg Ser Ile Gln Gln Ile Gln		
530	535	540
Cys Cys Leu Asp Lys Met Asn Phe Ile Tyr Lys Gln Phe Lys Lys Ser		
545	550	555 560
Arg Met Arg Pro Gly Leu Gly Tyr Asn Glu Glu Gln Ile His Lys Leu		
565	570	575
Asp Lys Val Asn Phe Ser His Leu Ala Lys Arg Leu Leu Gln Val Phe		
580	585	590
Gln Glu Glu Cys Val Gln Lys Tyr Gln Ala Ser Leu Val Thr His Gly		
595	600	605
Lys Arg Met Arg Val Val His Glu Thr Arg Asn His Leu Arg Leu Val		
610	615	620

Gly Cys Ser Val Ala Ala Cys Asn Thr Glu Ala Gln Gly Val Gln Glu
625 630 635 640

Ser Leu Ser Lys Leu Leu Glu Glu Leu Ser His Gln Leu Leu Gln Asp
645 650 655

Arg Ala Lys Gly Ala Gln Ala Ser Pro Pro Pro Ile Ala Pro Tyr Pro
660 665 670

Ser Pro Thr Arg Lys Asp Leu Leu Leu His Met Gln Glu Leu Cys Glu
675 680 685

Gly Met Lys Leu Leu Ala Ser Asp Leu Leu Asp Asn Asn Arg Ile Ile
690 695 700

Glu Arg Leu Asn Arg Val Pro Ala Pro Pro Asp Val
705 710 715

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PC1/JP 99/07286

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C12N15/54 C12N9/12 C12N15/11 C12N5/10 C07K16/40
G01N33/68

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C12N C07K G01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	NAGASE T. ET AL.: "PREDICTION OF THE CODING SEQUENCES OF UNIDENTIFIED HUMAN GENES. IV. THE CODING SEQUENCES OF 40 NEW GENES (K1AA0121-K1AA0160) DEDUCED BY ANALYSIS OF CDNA CLONES FROM HUMAN CELL LINE KG-1" DNA RESEARCH, vol. 2, no. 4, 31 August 1995 (1995-08-31), pages 167-174, XP000676653 ISSN: 1340-2838 cited in the application Tables 1 and 3 --- -/-	1-12,16

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *Z* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 May 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

15. 05. 00

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Mandl, B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PC 1/JP 99/07286

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 98 54963 A (FERRIE ANN M; HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC ; GREENE JOHN M (US); YOUNG) 10 December 1998 (1998-12-10) page 107 page 180 SEQ.ID. 148 ---	7
E	WO 00 08179 A (BIRD TIMOTHY A ; IMMUNEX CORP (US); VIRCA G DUKE (US)) 17 February 2000 (2000-02-17) the whole document, especially SEQ.IDs. 1 and 2 ---	1-12, 16
P, X	SHIMADA T. ET AL.: "IKK-i, a novel lipopolysaccharide-inducible kinase that is related to IkappaB kinases." INTERNATIONAL IMMUNOLOGY, vol. 11, no. 8, August 1999 (1999-08), pages 1357-1362, XP000909004 ISSN: 0953-8178 the whole document -----	1-10, 16

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP 99/ 07286

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 13-15
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.2

Claims Nos.: 13-15

Claims 13-15 refer to a compound which modulates IKK3 kinase without giving a true technical characterization. Moreover, no such specific compounds are defined in the application. Consequently, the scope of said claims is ambiguous and vague, and their subject-matter is not sufficiently disclosed and supported (Art. 5 and 6 PCT).

No search can be carried out for such purely speculative claims whose wording is, in fact, a mere recitation of the results to be achieved.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PC1/JP 99/07286

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9854963	A	10-12-1998	AU 7812098 A	21-12-1998
			AU 7811998 A	21-12-1998
			AU 6552198 A	29-09-1998
			EP 0973892 A	26-01-2000
			WO 9840483 A	17-09-1998

WO 0008179	A	17-02-2000	WO 0008177 A	17-02-2000
			WO 0008178 A	17-02-2000
